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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Kweichow Holds the 3rd Women's Congress and Elects the 3rd Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1973)

(NCNA Kweiyang, December 8, 1973) The 3rd Women's Congress of Kweichow Province was held from November 30 to December 4. The Congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and the series of instructions put forth by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the women's movement, summed up the experiences of the women's movement in Kweichow Province, defined the future tasks and elected the 3rd Committee of the Kweichow Provincial Women's Federation.

Attending the Congress were Li Pao-hua (李葆华), Second Secretary of the Kweichow Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wu Hsiang-pi (吴向必), Chang Jung-sen (张荣森), Chia T'ing-san (贾庭三), Li Li (李立), Ho Kuang-yü (何光宇), Lo Hsi-k'ang (罗锡康), Liu Hsing-sheng (刘兴胜), Ch'en Hsing-keng (陈行庚), Li T'ing-kuei (李庭桂), Chang Ming (张明), Chang Yü-huan (张玉环), Chang Chien-min (张健民), Fu Ai-nung (傅爱农) and Sun Ch'ang-te (孙昌德), responsible persons of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kweichow Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Li Pao-hua warmly congratulated the convening of the Congress on behalf of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee and the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee. He urged all women of the province to conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, work in the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, and link the reality of the women's movement with the deep-going criticism of the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. He emphasized in his talk that the Party committees at all levels should

make great efforts in training and promoting women cadres in accordance with the five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people and energetically admit more women into the Party. The Party committees at all levels must place women's work on the agenda of the Party committee, strengthen leadership over women's work in line, and general and specific policies, effectively grasp the ideological and organizational construction of women's organizations, and understand the importance of and bring into play the role of women in the three great revolutionary movements. Women's organizations at all levels and women cadres must strengthen their Party sense and consciously accept and uphold the centralized leadership of the Party. They must study hard works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strive to remold their own world outlook and embrace the idea of working for the overwhelming majority of the people. They should unite women of various nationalities and encourage them to actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements and make contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction and to the emancipation of all mankind.

This Congress was convened in the wave of enthusiasm whipped up by the people of the whole province for seriously studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress. It was filled with the warm atmosphere of fighting in unity and was full of vigor and vitality. The more than 1,200 delegates came from different fields of work and represented about a dozen nationalities including Han, Miao, Puyi, T'ung, Hui, Shui, Yi, Yao, Kelao, Chuang and Li. Workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working women formed the overwhelming majority at the Congress and 25.7 percent of the delegates were from minority nationalities. Among them were old heroines and models as well as activists who had come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

During the Congress, the multi-national delegates happily gathered together under one roof. They studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress together, discussed the report presented by Comrade Meng Su-fen (蒙素芬), entitled "Women of Various Nationalities in the Whole Province Unite and Advance Triumphantly Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line," freely discussed the excellent situation at home and abroad and analyzed the excellent situation in the women's movement of the province. The delegates were of the unanimous opinion that after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the multi-national women of Kweichow further recognized the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line, further raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and had profoundly transformed their spiritual outlook. Full of vitality and vigor, they fought on all fronts and played the role of "half the work force." Large numbers of women activists and outstanding women cadres had come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and more than 71,000 outstanding women of various nationalities had joined the Communist Party of China, more than 120,000 young women had become members of the Chinese Communist Youth League and more than 9,800 women had been promoted to leading

posts in people's communes or at higher levels. In warm response to Chairman Mao's call, the broad masses of educated young women firmly followed the road of integration with the workers and peasants and led a vigorous life in the vast world of the countryside. Tempered and grown to maturity in the three great revolutionary movements, they became an important force in building up a socialist new countryside. The delegates freely discussed the excellent situation of the women's movement in the whole province and felt encouraged and inspired. They looked back over the process of their development under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and reviewed the series of instructions of Chairman Mao concerning women's work. They expressed their determination to diligently study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, adhere to the Party's basic line, stand firm on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely implement the basic principles, "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and unite together to win still greater victories!

After discussions, the Congress adopted a resolution calling upon the women's organizations at all levels in the province to organize the broad masses of women to seriously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, conduct education in the Party's basic line on a wide scale and in a thoroughgoing way, adhere to the basic principle of "three do's and three don'ts," continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. The broad masses of women in the whole province must energetically participate in class struggle in the realm of the superstructure, reform all kinds of superstructure incompatible with the economic base, shatter old conventions and accept new things, change the existing customs and habits and continue the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The broad masses of women must raise high the banner of the Party's general line of building socialism in the three great revolutionary movements, energetically participate in the mass movement for "learning from Taching in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," work vigorously in the hard way and in a down-to-earth manner, and make new contributions to socialist construction.

After repeated consultations and discussions, the Congress elected the 3rd Committee of the Kweichow Provincial Women's Federation in accordance with the five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young people. After the elections at the 1st plenary session of the committee and with the approval of the CCP Kweichow Provincial Committee, Meng Su-fen (Puyi nationality) was elected President of the Kweichow Provincial Women's Federation, and Li Ching-chen (李敬珍), Cheng Nan (郑楠), Lung Yueh-ying (龙月英, Miao nationality), Ch'en Pei-ch'an (陈北蝉), Wang Su-chen (王素珍, Miao nationality), Sun Chen-fang (孙振芳, T'ung nationality) and Kao Chu-hua (高筑花) as vice presidents.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Strengthen Leadership, Properly Teach Chinese Spelling and the Standard Spoken Language

by

the Committee for the Revolution in Education of Watzup'ing commune, Linghsiang hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

Our Watzup'ing commune is situated in a comparatively remote mountain region on the fringe of Linghsiang hsien. Eighty percent of the land of the commune is mountainous, and the population of the whole commune is distributed over 230 mountain streams of various sizes. Before the cultural revolution, there was not a single higher primary school in the whole commune. Now it has one junior middle school and 12 primary schools with over 2,100 middle and primary school students.

Under the impetus provided by the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, the development of the revolution in education had continuously gained depth. Beginning in 1972, by taking the language course as the key link, we commenced to popularize the standard spoken language and carry out the teaching of Chinese spelling in schools throughout the commune. At present, among the 72 teachers of the commune, some 64 are able to teach Chinese spelling, and over 90 percent of the primary school students have learned to use Chinese spelling. Lessons for all grades in the 13 schools have been taught with the standard spoken language.

The popularization of Chinese spelling and the standard spoken language has brought about an improvement in the quality of teaching. Formerly, when the students of the primary classes were taught to learn characters, the students had to memorize the characters by rote. Consequently, the result was unsatisfactory and the rate of progress was very slow. At present, by using Chinese spelling, the students have stepped up their speed of learning characters. In the first semester of this year, the Fuliang Primary School had to enlarge its premises, and the opening of classes for first-year students was delayed by four weeks. However, because the students had grasped the tool of learning characters by spelling, the task of teaching was completed on schedule, and better results were also produced in learning of characters than in previous years. More importantly, after mastering Chinese spelling, the students' ability to study on their own has also improved, and they not only are able to look up words from the dictionary by themselves, learn to read new characters, prepare new lessons and read books with phonetic symbols, but also could bring their subjective initiative into play in the classroom, thus changing the passive situation of the past in having to follow the lead of the teachers everywhere, and creating conditions for practicing the developmental mode of teaching.

Because various schools have persisted in using the standard spoken language for teaching, there has been an improvement in the standard of writing

on the part of the students, and mistakes made through the use of incorrect words in composition and sentence construction caused by the use of dialects have been greatly reduced. When coming across characters and phrases they do not know how to write, many students are able to replace them with phonetic symbols to make the sentence more complete. Apart from that, the ability of the students to listen and understand the standard spoken language has also universally improved. They are able not only to understand what they hear in broadcasts and the motion pictures using the standard spoken language, but also to play their role in school propaganda activities. For example, in May this year, when the mobile exhibition of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" from I-yang district was put on display here, the lecturers all spoke the standard spoken language. Quite a number of commune members were unable to understand them, and our students were able to act as "interpreters" for them.

For more than a year in the past, for the sake of carrying out this item of work properly, we have adopted the following measures:

1. Effectively Strengthen Leadership, Carry Out Ideological Work Well

In our place, there is a change of tone every 10 li, and both the differences in local dialects and the force of habit are very great. In 1971, we set up a test point for the popularization of the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling. In the early part of 1972, we started the process of popularization in all schools of the commune. In this process, we encountered quite a bit of opposition. Some of the teachers were of the opinion that as ours was only a small rural village with seriously different dialects and poor conditions, it was difficult to carry out the popularization of the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling. Some teachers had misgivings, and were afraid that the addition of this "new task" might affect the quality of teaching. There were also people in society who said that it was "like a toad falling into a jar of vinegar--sour to death." They thought that "it is difficult enough for young children of 7 or 8 to learn Chinese characters. How could they learn to understand these 'crooked lines'?" Under this condition, we deeply realized that the popularization of the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling is a revolution for changing customs and habits, and we definitely must not simply grasp it as a teaching task. Because of this, we promptly submitted a report to the Party committee of the commune which paid attention and gave support to this item of work.

The Party committee members listened to many reports and also investigated and examined the work. They went deep into the classrooms to listen to lessons. At a meeting of secretaries of Party branches of production brigades, the secretary of the Party committee said: "The promotion of Chinese spelling is a newborn thing of the revolution in education in this remote mountain village of ours. We must remove the obstacle in the form of force of habit and support the school in carrying out this item of work properly." Once the commune Party committee laid hold of the work, the production brigades and production teams also carried out work at various levels and showed concern and support for the development of this work.

At first, the secretary of the Party branch of the Shihpa production brigade thought that the promotion of Chinese spelling was of no importance. Because the matter was emphasized again and again by the commune Party committee, he began to realize that this was essential to the in-depth development of the revolution in education and therefore must be strongly supported. Once, his child was absent from school for two days, and when the teacher was about to help the child with his lessons, the secretary went to the school himself to learn Chinese spelling from the teacher, so that he could teach his child at home. He also encouraged the school to tackle seriously such work.

The secretary of the Party branch of Wanshui production brigade is a demobilized serviceman. When he arrived at the unit, he was unable to speak the standard spoken language, and because of the language problem, he suffered many inconveniences. He used his own experience to propagate to the masses the advantages of popularizing Chinese spelling and the standard spoken language. This gave the masses a profound course of education.

The importance attached by the leading members of the commune and production brigades has strengthened our confidence in carrying out this work properly. First, we organized the teachers within the confines of the whole commune to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings, "Written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." "All cadres must learn the standard spoken language." A debate was carried out around the question of "why it is necessary to popularize the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling." Meanwhile, in conjunction with the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, we vigorously criticized the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type to oppose the popularization of the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling. For those who were worried that the promotion of Chinese spelling might affect the quality of teaching, we also organized them to study the advanced experience of other places and started in the Watzu Primary School a class for teaching Chinese spelling open to the public, so as to convince them with facts.

Due to extensive propaganda and mobilization, the broad masses of teachers and the people were clearly aware of the importance in popularizing the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling. Resistance was thus turned into a motive force, and the smooth progress of such work was guaranteed. At first, one of the teachers was unable to arrive at a right perception of things and arbitrarily claimed that spelling meant "spoiling," and if improperly carried out, it would result in the teachers teaching the northern pronunciation with a southern accent. This would confuse the students and vex the parents, and it was safer to fall back on the old method of teaching by rote. Through study and criticism, he improved his understanding and swept away the ideological obstacle. Later, he learned humbly and studied thoroughly. He taught Chinese spelling conscientiously and obtained very good results.

The guardian of a second-year student of the Shihpa School formerly was worried that after learning the standard spoken language, his child would be transformed into a "foreigner" and consequently, he did not permit his child to read and write the phonetic language at home. Later, the teacher called at his house, studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao together with him and

explained things to him: The students we are training today will not only have to fight at Watzup'ing in the future, but also have to take part in the cause of socialist revolution and construction in all parts of the motherland. Learning the standard spoken language at present is to enable them to master a common language and acquire the ability of serving the people, so that they could play a better part in the future in the process of participating in revolution and construction. There is a fundamental difference between them and the bourgeois successors who "are indigenous the first year, become modern in the second year, and no longer recognize their parents in the third year" trained by the old schools. From then on, this guardian discarded his misgivings and actively supported and encouraged his child to study properly.

Even those who used to make sarcastic remarks have now all changed their former attitude. When the Sanli School began to popularize Chinese spelling, some individual members of the commune stood outside the classroom to watch and to ridicule the teacher. After a while, when they saw that the students were able to master Chinese spelling and read new characters, they realized that this thing was actually useful, and went to tell the teachers, "Studying this thing can help us learn characters. Henceforth, please come to our evening class to teach us spelling!" At present, there has emerged the pleasing phase of the broad masses of people supporting the school, the teachers teaching conscientiously, and the students actively studying Chinese spelling and the standard spoken language in the whole commune.

2. Lay a Firm Hold on the Training of Teachers and Raise the Level of the Teachers

In order to properly teach Chinese spelling in the school, a pressing task of the moment is to lay a firm hold on the training of teachers. With reference to the progress of teaching, we made use of Sundays and periods for seminar activities to organize the teachers of the whole commune to run in succession four short-term Chinese spelling classes. By making use of first-year primary school readers as basic teaching materials and asking the teachers well versed in Chinese spelling to give guidance in studies, these short-term training classes initially solved the urgent need in teaching at the time. Later, for the sake of gradually improving the standards of teachers teaching Chinese spelling, we made use of holidays to provide regular periods of training for the teachers. Last year, such activities had been carried out eleven times.

In the course of training the teachers, based on the characteristics of the local dialects, we paid attention to finding out such difficult points as the pronunciation of such vowels as "ong," "eng," "in" and "ing," conscientiously distinguished between them, and sought consolidation through repeated practice. Meanwhile, we unremittingly helped the teachers sum up their teaching experience, put forward new demands and tried to raise as quickly as possible the level of teaching Chinese spelling. There used to be a teacher whose own knowledge of Chinese spelling was good but the result of his teaching was nevertheless none too good at the beginning. We looked for the cause together with her and discovered that she had neglected to teach the form and meaning of characters in the course of teaching and to use the standard spoken

language in various links of teaching in the classroom. After the cause was discovered, she not only strengthened the teaching of the form and meaning of characters, but also made diligent use of the standard spoken language to teach all subjects, and there was a marked improvement in the quality of her teaching.

3. Develop Auxiliary Activities, Cultivate and Set Up Typical Examples

In order to make sustained effort in popularizing the standard spoken language and the teaching of Chinese spelling, it is necessary to carry out unremittingly various auxiliary activities and create a fine environment. It is also necessary to be good at discovering typical examples and summing up experiences for timely popularization. Last year, we organized for the whole commune and different sectors classes open to the public for teaching Chinese spelling, meetings for exchange of experience in teaching Chinese spelling and recitation contests for students in the standard spoken language. Various schools also separately held speech-making and story-telling meetings in the standard spoken language. They also issued special publications on Chinese spelling and added phonetic symbols to the slogans in the schools. The teachers and students all used the standard spoken language in performing cultural programs, in singing and at drill. In this way, a fine atmosphere was created for learning Chinese spelling and speaking the standard spoken language. Even the master craftsmen of the school could also converse with the teachers and students in the standard spoken language. By giving lessons open to the public, holding citation meetings, summing up experiences, holding on-the-spot meetings and other means, we have in succession set up four schools, eight teachers and 48 students as typical examples, thus giving impetus to the smooth development of work in popularizing the standard spoken language and Chinese spelling in the whole commune.

Henceforth, we are determined to implement the spirit of the 10th Congress of the Party, and with criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work as the key link, "sound the charge but never beat the tattoo." While launching deep-going revolution in education, we are resolved to go on breaking down the force of habit and consolidating with sustained effort the teaching of Chinese spelling and the popularization of the standard spoken language so as to win still greater victories.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

We Must Continue To Carry Out Well the Revolution in Literature and Art

by

Fang Yün (方耘)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and in particular the Party's "9th Congress," profound revolutionary changes have occurred on the literary and art front. Through the deep-going criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art has struck deep root in people's heart. Inspired by the revolutionary model plays, the proletarian revolution in literature and art is vigorously developing. Literary and art creations of the masses are becoming more prosperous day by day and a great number of outstanding works reflecting the life and struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers in the socialist era have emerged. The revolution in drama (including local opera), motion picture, music, dance, literature, ballad, fine arts and other forms of art has achieved pleasing results. The spare-time activities carried out by the workers, peasants and soldiers in literary and art creation, performance and criticism are in full swing. A proletarian literary and art contingent with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay is constantly developing and maturing in the struggle. In the wake of prosperity in creation, the number of all kinds of books and magazines on literature and art published is increasing day by day and there is the scene of prosperity on the literary and art front. This is the result of the victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work as well as a new victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

But class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of literature and art are protracted, tortuous and even violent at times; and the task of struggle-criticism-transformation on the literary and art front has to be continually deepened. The 10th Party Congress calls on us to "continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art." This is a glorious combat task which the Party has set for our literary and art front. We must take the spirit of the 10th Party Congress as the guide, seriously sum up the experiences of the struggle of the previous stage and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end.

In order to continue to do a good job in the revolution in literature and art, we must give top priority to the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and grasp well class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of literature and art. The present task lies in launching in depth the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, seriously studying the writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, fully utilizing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example to carry out education in class struggle and the two-line struggle, further clarifying

the orientation and task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and giving impetus to the continual deep-going development of the revolution in literature and art.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that, "in the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The literature and art of the proletariat serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the political line of the proletariat. Lin Piao, like Liu Shao-ch'i and all opportunist ringleaders, represented the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes. He practiced revisionism politically in a vain attempt to change the Party's Marxist-Leninist line, and in literature and art, he necessarily also practiced revisionism vigorously in a vain attempt to lead literature and art astray to the evil road of serving the landlord and bourgeois classes, and serving the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must therefore thoroughly criticize the series of reactionary fallacies spread by Lin Piao on the question of literature and art. Such criticism must be linked up with Lin Piao's revisionist political line and with the continual criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang, and a deep-going struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking must be launched in the sphere of literature and art.

The sphere of literature and art has all along been a battlefield raging with class struggle. While the proletariat wants to turn literature and art into a ideological battlefront for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents always want to turn literature and art into their hot-bed for restoring capitalism. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we have already scored great victories but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art will never be reconciled to its expulsion from the historical stage. The class enemy will still make trouble and carry out sabotage activities, and those evil plays, evil books, evil songs and evil pictures which propagate the reactionary ways of thinking of the landlord and bourgeois classes will sneak into our literary and art positions whenever an opportunity arises. The struggle is still very violent and we must not slacken our vigilance. We must make revolutionary mass criticism in a thoroughgoing and sustained manner and must not stop fighting. We must raise even higher the flag of the revolution, beat even more loudly the battle drum of mass criticism, and thoroughly criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. We must vigorously promote militant mass literary and art criticism. In the course of conducting study and criticism, we must gradually distinguish ideologically the right line from the wrong one, draw clearly a dividing line between the proletarian line and the revisionist line in literature and art, and constantly raise the consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so that our revolution in literature and art can constantly advance in the right direction.

In order to continue to do a good job in literature and art, we must vigorously popularize revolutionary model plays, further promote prosperity in the creation of socialist literature and art, thoroughly launch revolution in various forms of art and let the proletariat dominate the ideological and cultural front. Consequently, we must right now further arouse the masses,

encourage creation and advocate boldness in practice and innovation. We must pave the way with revolutionary mass criticism to enable socialist literary and art creation to mature healthily. We can never produce works of socialist literature and art without deeply and thoroughly criticizing the revisionist line in literature and art and all kinds of bourgeois ideas in creation and without using the proletarian line and ideology in literature and art as our guide.

For example, there is at present a very important question in literary and art creation--the question of how to depict contradictions and conflicts. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company have spread numerous fallacies on this question, and one of them is the "theory of no conflict" which is actually a reflection of "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" in literature and art. Another one is the so-called "theory of the gap" which claims that it is better and easier to depict the period which is further away from us. Their criminal aim in spreading these fallacies is to make us not to reflect class struggle in literature and art, much less class struggle in actual life. This fundamentally wipes out the combat role of proletarian literature and art.

We must thoroughly criticize such fallacies and constantly wipe out their pernicious influence. We must take the Party's basic line as our ideological guide, understand and reflect life with the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, deeply expose the contradictions and conflicts in actual life and portray the heroic images of the proletariat in class struggle and the two-line struggle. We must dare to depict contradictions and conflicts without avoiding them. We must dare to depict class struggle and the two-line struggle, dare to reflect the actual life of struggle and dare to keep in touch with the theme of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must distinguish and boldly expose the distinction between the contradictions and conflicts in life and the "seamy side." We must study the experiences of the revolutionary model plays, and take the proletarian stand, insist on taking the Party's basic line as the guide and be bold and good in "typifying contradictions and struggles" in life. We must correctly handle the relationship between the universality and particularity of contradictions, profoundly reflect the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the past half century, and in particular the struggle for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only through this can our literature and art propagate the Party's basic line, propagate the philosophy of struggle of the proletariat and only thus can our works possess a vigorous combat power and vitality.

In the process of developing socialist literary and art creation, the reform of various forms of art must be constantly carried out at the same time. We must follow the policy of "making the past serve the present," "making foreign things serve China," "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge" as put forth by Chairman Mao. We must study the experience of the revolutionary model plays, correctly handle the relationship between criticism and inheritance, reform and creation, be bold in practice and innovation, and strive to refine brand-new means of artistic expression from the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers so

that the various artistic forms which are loved by the masses and possess national characteristics are constantly enriched and developed. In revolutionizing all forms of art, we must accelerate our pace forward and can never recoil from fear or give up halfway.

In order to continue to do a good job in the revolution in literature and art, we must strengthen the ideological construction of the literary and art contingent through struggle. Building a strong proletarian literary and art rank is the strategic task set forth by the revolution in literature and art. In grasping the contingent, we must first grasp the ideological construction of the rank and grasp the transformation of the outlook of the writers and artists. An important key to ideological construction lies in firm adherence to the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers.

We must constantly send our contingent to be tempered on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and in the heated life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. We must heighten our consciousness in transforming our world outlook by constantly going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to further criticize the fallacies of "genius" and "inspiration" publicized by Lin Piao and company. "Running water stays fresh and the door pivot will not become worm-eaten." Revisionism is the natural outcome of long-term confinement in tall buildings and deep courts and alienation from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Our performance groups must bring the plays to the people's doors and systematically give performances for the workers, peasants and soldiersin the factories, rural villages and armed force units. In particular, we must promote the organization of small but strong and unyielding, light literary and art brigades with light equipment and send them deep into the factories, rural villages and armed force units to undergo tempering through labor and give creative performances.

It is necessary to run well "May 7" cadres schools. Personnel engaged in creation must be given more chances to go deep into life. When going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must strike deep root in the soil of the life of struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers, integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, participate in their practice of struggle, study and criticize things together with them and consciously receive re-education from them so as to transform and reform on our stand and viewpoint, thoughts and feelings. In the process of going deep into the actual struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers, the relationships between the acceptance of re-education, the accumulation of materials and the practice of creation should be correctly oriented and the transformation of the world outlook must be given top priority.

Attention must be paid to supporting and training the newborn force on the literary and art front and building the theoretical ranks. Each literary and art worker must clearly understand the historical mission of the proletarian revolution entrusted us by the era. We must overcome the "theory of there is danger in cultural work" with a high sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause in literature and art, and resist corrosion and encroachment by all kinds of bourgeois ideas based on fame and personal gain. We must strive to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study vocational work, give ourselves good training in ideology and basic skills in art for the

revolution and become Red and vocationally proficient literary and art fighters for the proletariat.

The key to continuously doing a good job in the revolution in literature and art lies in strengthening the Party's leadership over the literary and art cause. Party organizations at all levels must attach great importance to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and view the revolution in literature and art by raising it to the plane of occupying the ideological and cultural front and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must seriously implement the Party's line and policies on literature and art, pay attention to training the newborn force on the literary and art front, enthusiastically support the newborn things of socialism and fully mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists and win new victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

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RENMINBI

Renminbi--One of World's Few Stable Currencies

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

the chinese currency, renminbi, has remained stable all along as china's industry and agriculture expand steadily and state revenue grows. it enjoys increasing prestige and is one of the few stable currencies in the world.

this stability is reflected in the stability of market prices in china. the prices of such daily necessities as grain, cotton cloth, edible oil, salt and coal have basically remained unchanged since liberation.

the state has systematically raised the purchasing prices of grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, hemp, silkworm cocoons, tea, sugarcane, hogs and other farm and side-line products while lowering the sales prices of chemical fertilizer, insecticide and diesel oil, needed in agricultural production. the peasants can now exchange their farm products for more manufactured goods. though the purchasing price of grain has gone up several times, the retail price of grain has not changed. the purchasing and retail prices of food grain now practically remain at the same level, and the losses on the part of the commercial departments handling the trade are covered by the state. at the same time, the prices of daily manufactured goods have gone down step by step and in certain cases by big margins. the prices of medicine, of vital importance to the people, are 80 per cent less than in 1950.

the stability of the currency is also reflected in the increase in savings accounts. with expansion of production and increase in their income, the people in town and countryside have deposited more and more money in the banks since liberation and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. bank deposits last october were 60 per cent higher than in the same period of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the renminbi enjoys increasing prestige abroad. china in the past used foreign currencies in quoting prices and settling accounts in its foreign trade and in other economic dealings with other countries. this began to change in 1968. now more than 60 countries and regions use the renminbi in their economic accountings with china.

the stability of the chinese currency is a manifestation of the superiority of china's socialist

system. it results from implementation of chairman mao's line, principles and policies and mirrors china's vigorous economic development as a whole.

china has made all-round economic progress by following chairman mao's general principle for economic development: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". and this has created a solid material foundation to back up the currency.

agriculture has made marked advances in the past 24 years. this year china had a record grain harvest, together with important increases in industrial crops. this enabled light industry to grow accordingly. output of cloth, paper, sugar and cigarettes, bicycles and sewing machines is several to dozens of times more than at the time of liberation. this enables the state to put large quantities of goods on the market in a planned way at stable prices. retail sales have increased more than seven fold since liberation. at the same time, the state has constantly increased goods in hand to back up the issue of currency.

china's revenue has increased steadily as a result of the rapid growth of the socialist economy and this provides an important condition for the long-term currency stability. china has long been free of domestic and foreign debts. this is an important indication of the excellent financial situation. china has steadfastly implemented chairman mao's instruction "the balance of revenue and expenditure and the stabilisation of prices should also be consolidated." on the one hand, state revenue and accumulation of funds are planned on the basis of expanding production; on the other, funds are allocated and used reasonably, with efforts to practise strict economy and get the maximum results with a minimum of investment. china has not only achieved a consistent balance in its annual budget but managed to have a small surplus every year. this ensures that the issue of currency is generally in keeping with the needs of the expanding economy and the circulation of commodities, unlike the usual practice in capitalist countries of using inflation to make up for the deficit in expenditure.

china adheres to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" in developing the national economy. it relies on its internal market and keeps imports and exports in balance. the prestige of the renminbi is, therefore, stable and rising in the world although the international monetary markets are beset by recurrent crises.

in order to keep the issue of bank-notes in line with the circulation of commodities, china persists in a unified control and systematic regulation of the issue and circulation of currency. the general practice is to increase the supply of goods in proportion to new issues of currency and to organize the release and recovery of bank-notes in a systematic way. while paying for farm and other products sold by people's communes, brigades and commune members and making appropriations and bank loans to aid agriculture, the state sees to it that more manufactured goods and means of production for agriculture are provided to meet the growing rural purchasing power.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party and the people have overcome interference and sabotage by the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. they are steadfastly implementing the proletarian policy of maintaining a stable currency, developing the socialist economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. this is the basic guarantee for the stability of the renminbi and for its positive role in socialist revolution and construction.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Work in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

china's meteorological work has achieved considerable progress since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. combining new advances in science and technology with the experience of the masses in weather observation, chinese meteorologists have better knowledge of weather patterns and can serve socialist construction more effectively.

china's meteorological network is composed of peking weather center and meteorological observatories and stations in various cities and weather posts and observation groups in the countryside. there are now 40 per cent more professional meteorological personnel throughout the country than in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

many latest research results in meteorology are applied in some of the main meteorological observatories and stations.

observatories in peking, shanghai, hunan, hupeh, sinkiang and heilungkiang have in the past few years used chinese-made electronic computers for research work on numerical forecasting in cooperation with scientific research institutes and universities and colleges. statistical methods are used in more meteorological observatories and stations. apart from daily weather forecasting, meteorologists have used numerical analysis to study the formation and patterns of atmospheric changes, especially disastrous weather.

using domestically devised and manufactured equipment, china has rapidly set up a network of stations to receive satellite cloud pictures, and this provides a new basis for weather analysis and forecasting. these cloud pictures help meteorologists detect typhoons and their movement earlier. observatories and stations are equipped with meteorological radar which also helps monitor typhoons, thunderstorms and heavy rain. progress has been made in research work on laser radar, infra-red sounding and other new techniques.

in july this year typhoon number three appeared along china's east coast. it is rare for the north china sea port of luta to be hit by a typhoon. would it be affected this time? peking weather center analyzed weather conditions on the basis of the synoptic weather chart and made full use of satellite cloud pictures, radar and numerical forecasting. it forecast the typhoon track with a fair degree of accuracy. taking this forecast as reference and soliciting the opinions of local meteorological stations and posts, the luta municipal observatory judged that this typhoon would hit the port and at once posted urgent typhoon warnings. the city was mobilized to take precautions, and all ships at sea were ordered in to port. losses were reduced to the minimum.

taking the mass line is the most salient feature of chinese meteorological work. while using new methods of science and technology, meteorological workers in various places have widely collected and studied the abundant weather observations of the masses. large numbers of popular folk proverbs and careful observation of natural phenomena (wind, cloud, rain, rainbow and morning or evening rosy clouds) and phenological events (changes in animal and plant life) have become an effective basis for weather forecasting for a limited area. in addition to state meteorological observatories and stations, members of people's communes in the countryside have formed tens of thousands of mass weather posts and observation groups. vast numbers of rural part-time meteorological workers serve as sentinels in monitoring and forecasting weather.

the role of mass meteorological workers is shown in the widespread supplementary forecasting given by meteorological stations and posts. this is also called single station

forecasting. specific local weather forecasting is made on the basis of a large-area weather forecast from meteorological observatory, combining local conditions and mass experience in weather observation. accuracy of local weather forecasting has improved remarkably since the establishment of supplementary forecasting.

sometime earlier this year the shanghai municipal meteorological observatory forecast strong gale to storm and a rainstorm. based on local conditions, the meteorological station of chiating county on the city's outskirts forecast that the typhoon would skip past the county, that the wind in this locality would be moderate to fresh gale at the maximum. at that time early rice was 80 per cent ripe, and the station advised local communes not to rush in the harvest. the city did have a moderate gale and a medium amount of precipitation. this accurate supplementary forecasting contributed to the county's peak record of grain yield per hectare.

meteorological observatories and stations have given weather forecasts, meteorological information and data and performed other service promptly to meet the peasants' needs in the growing seasons of major crops. chishan county meteorological station in north china's shansi province formed a joint observation group for farmland micro-climate with the peasants. it made regular observation of temperature, moisture and sunshine of the surface layer of air and soil, studied the occurrence of pests and harmful insects and transformed unfavourable micro-climatic conditions for the growth of crops and scientific farming. chishan county is very warm and moist in july and this often causes the excessive growth of cotton plant resulting in the dropping of buds and bolls. so this observation group suggested more aeration by clustering the cotton plants appropriately so as to reduce temperature and moisture between the rows. as a result, much fewer buds and bolls fell.

before liberation, under the reactionary kuomintang rule chinese meteorological work was very backward.

after the founding of the people's republic of china the party and the government started to build up the meteorological service and train technical personnel. a meteorological radiosonde network has been formed, in addition to large numbers of surface observation stations. many plateau and mountain meteorological stations have been set up on the tibet-chinghai plateau and in sinkiang. the observation records of these stations are very valuable in weather forecasting and scientific research.

china's weather forecasting and meteorological data serve various fields of the national economy. in addition to general weather forecasts, meteorological departments have given special forecasts for agriculture, forestry,

fishery, the salt industry, aviation and sea navigation. apart from short-range round-the-clock forecasts, there are medium and long range forecasts of ten days and a fortnight, seasonal and annual forecasts. progress has been made in the study of super long-range forecasts of more than one year.

chinese meteorological workers are also studying current climatic changes in the world. china has abundant data on ancient phenological events (animal and plant life) and archaeological data. the study of ancient climate helps periodic long-range forecasting. the noted meteorologist chu co-chen (coching chu), vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, wrote an article "how china's climate has changed over 5,000 years" at the end of last year. he assembled a mass of data on the abnormal world-wide climatic situation in recent years, related to the history of world climate and of chinese climatic changes over the past 5,000 years. he pointed out that although climatic fluctuations might sometimes be great and sometimes small, they have not become disastrous.

TIBET

New Bridge on Yalu Tsangpo River

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 19, 1973)

a 416-metre-long bridge has recently been completed and opened to traffic at the lower reaches of the yalu tsangpo river in china's tibet autonomous region. it is the second bridge across the yalu tsangpo, the first being the chushui bridge built near lhasa in 1966.

the new kangka bridge is a beautiful structure designed in the traditional tibetan architectural style. by linking the road networks on both banks of the river, it facilitates socialist construction in tibet.

the worksite party committee adhered to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. many difficulties were overcome by the joint efforts of workers, cadres and technicians and through mass technical innovations.

the project gave them more experience in building road bridges self-reliantly in mountainous areas. it also helped train many tibetan bridge-builders, workers as well as technicians, who accounted for half the total work force on the project. more than 50 of these tibetan workers have joined the chinese communist party, and some have been promoted to leading posts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish National Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

the danish national table tennis team wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today. team captain is christen hjorth, and deputy captain is niels hjalmann nielsen.

seeing the team off at the airport were chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

also present was jorgen reimers, first secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the danish national table tennis team visited peking, kwangchow, shanghai and played friendly matches with chinese players.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Sino-French Friendly Table Tennis Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

the visiting french table tennis team played a friendly series with the chinese team before 18,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

the atmosphere was friendly. the french players were given warm applause as they were introduced to the spectators over the loudspeaker, and they bowed to the crowd in acknowledgement. the coaches and players of the two teams exchanged souvenirs before the matches started and, amid warm applause after the matches were over, stood in a line and waved to the spectators in acknowledgement of the tribute.

both teams played high class table tennis as the french team included jacques secretin and jean-denis constant, men's doubles semi-finalists at the 32nd world championships this year, and the chinese team included liang ko-liang, one of the world mixed doubles champions.

china won the men's team match 5:2 and the women's team match 3:0, but in a women's singles match which preceded the team matches, brigitte thiriet won from sha min of china 11-21, 21-17, 21-18.

among the french guests this evening were jean lenglais, technical adviser to the french ministry of youth and sports, who is in peking negotiating sports exchanges between france and china, leader of the visiting french table tennis delegation jean mercier and deputy leader jean devys, and cultural counsellor of the french embassy in peking fermand cornil and mrs. cornil.

present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsu yin-sheng and wang pen-tso.

the hard-training french players had three practice sessions since their arrival here by air on december 17. they had joint training sessions with chinese players, including world men's singles champion hsi en-ting, and exchanged experience with them. they were guests at a banquet given in their honour by the chinese table tennis association yesterday evening.

full results:

men's team match: liang ko-liang beat christian martin 21-7, 21-11, tiao wen-yuan beat jacques secretin 21-19, 20-22, 21-13, hsu shao-fa beat patrick birocheau 21-13, 21-15, liang ko-liang beat secretin 21-11, 19-21, 21-12, hsu shao-fa lost to martin 17-21, 20-22, tiao wen-yuan lost to birocheau 18-21, 21-12, 19-21, hsu shao-fa beat secretin 21-19, 21-11.

women's team match: chang li beat claude bergeret 21-10, 21-11, cheng huai-ying beat evelyn lecler 21-14, 21-15, chang li and cheng huai-ying beat bergeret and lecler 21-15, 21-16.

men's singles matches: liu jung-hai beat jean-denis constant 21-10, 21-12. liu fen-ping beat phillippe molodzoff 22-24, 21-14, 21-13.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Guyana for Venezuela

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 18, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by chiu chung-hui left here for venezuela today after a friendly visit to guyana.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were lloyd barrow, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture; basil arno, chairman of the guyana national sports council; kenneth deabreu, president of the guyana table tennis association; and other figures from the guyanese sports circles.

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present on the occasion.

the chinese delegation had been very warmly received by the guyana government and people during their 10-day stay. with a view to giving accommodation to more spectators, a 1,200-seat tent was rushed through in a few days thanks to urgent government effort.

shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture, watched the matches twice and gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

the sportsmen of the two countries played three friendly matches and mixed team games. guyana's carol davidson, women's single title holder in the recent caribbean table tennis championships, impressed the spectators deeply by her fast loop drives, flexible footwork and brave cannon-ball attacks. its men's team, aging 18 on the average, displayed a daring spirit in attack, and demonstrated pretty good skills based on admirable rudimentary training. an exhibition match played between yu yi-tse and wu tsung-fa, both chinese, also won praises from the spectators.

the chinese players were also warmly welcomed at factories, mining enterprises, villages and schools which they visited.

on the evening of december 17, ambassador wang chan-yuan gave a reception for the presence of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Ice-Hockey Delegation Leaves Harbin for Home

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 19, 1973)

the japanese ice-hockey delegation concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by air for home today via peking and kwangchow.

the japanese delegation gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening. delegation leader yoshio yamazoe and wan ssu-yuan, a leading member of the chinese winter sports association, spoke at the banquet. they said that they would make efforts to develop the friendship between the people of china and japan, and promote ice sports of the two countries.

the japanese guests arrived here on december 16 from changchun, capital of kirin province. the japanese ice-hockey team played the harbin and tsitsihar teams on the 17th and 18th and won both matches.

while in changchun from december 13 to 16, the japanese ice-hockey team had a friendly match with the kirin provincial team, and visited a factory, a department store and a school.

the japanese guests were warmly welcomed by chinese people wherever they went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "An Out-and-Out Merchant of Death"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried an article by yang ying yesterday entitled "an out-and-out merchant of death".

the article says that since the recent middle-east war, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has made much of its arms "aid" to the arab countries. in fact, it has done nothing worth boasting about in this war against aggression waged by the arab people. it has done no more than act despicably, to push its imperialist-type power politics and betray the arab people. the soviet revisionists provided only small amounts of weapons in order to control

the battles in which the arab and palestinian peoples were engaged and to force them to once again accept a "no war, no peace" situation. moreover, it was a profitable deal through which soviet revisionism was able to amass large sums. it is well-known that in the arms "aid" to the arab countries this time, soviet revisionism sold at high prices and demanded cash payment in foreign exchange. to pay up, some of the middle-east oil-producing countries had to borrow u.s. dollars on the european currency markets. using these extortionate means, soviet revisionism has turned itself into an out-and-out arms merchant.

as a matter of fact the soviet revisionists have for many years engaged in this sort of arms deals. but today, the deals are bigger and the terms tougher. the soviet union began to put its finger into the world munitions pie in 1955, and up to 1972, its sales totalled some 28,500 million dollars, of which asian, african and latin american countries took half. according to official swedish research institute figures, in the late 1950's soviet sales of arms to six countries of the third world averaged 95 million dollars a year, which accounted for 11.3 per cent of the total world sales of arms. by the early 1970's, soviet arms sales had expanded to over 20 countries and accounted for 37.5 per cent of the total world sales of arms, thus surpassing the united states and becoming one of the biggest arms merchants in the world.

arms dealing provides quick and fat profits. a report from "jeune afrique" said: "by selling arms to the third world countries, the annual profit of the big industrial powers amounts to some 10,000 million dollars, which is almost double their total 'economic aid' expenditure". thus, and also because of loss of markets through sales of low-quality commodities at high prices, the soviet union has in the last few years cut down on "economic aid" and stepped up arms exports to make huge profits. for example, in 1966 soviet revisionists' "economic aid" to the third world totalled 1,240 million dollars, while their arms export amounted to only 300-400 million dollars. but in 1970, in a reverse relation arms exported under the heading of "military aid" rose to 800 million dollars, while "economic aid" dropped to little more than 200 million dollars. in 1972 the arms sold by the soviet revisionists to the third world amounted to 1,100 million dollars. the french paper "le combat" commented ironically that what the soviet union exports best these days is armaments. an important features of soviet social-imperialist expansion abroad is its plunder through massive arms exports.

brezhnev and his like spout incessantly about "detente", proclaim themselves "peace-loving forces" and profess to "abhor war". but in fact, they are old hands, good at plundering burning houses and extorting huge profits from wars. the soviet revisionists have in the

main sold arms in the middle east and on the south asian sub-continent, where, owing to the intensified contention between the two superpowers, tensions abound, and aggression and anti-aggression wars have been frequent. during the indian-pakistan war in 1969, the united states and britain imposed an arms embargo on the two sides while the soviet revisionists gave india arms in large quantities. at the end of 1971, the soviet revisionists instigated india to launch aggression to dismember pakistan, and extorted huge profits through sales of planes, tanks and missiles to the value of over 750 million u.s. dollars. in the early 1950's, the soviet union had hardly any part in the arms market in the middle east. as soon as the suez canal war broke out in 1956, the soviet union began to export arms in large quantities to this area. by the end of the 1950's, the soviet share in arms supplies to the area had risen to 40 per cent. soviet supplies of arms to the middle-east countries doubled in the period 1965 to 1969. referring to the huge profits u.s. imperialism had amassed through wars, lenin pointed out: "every dollar is sullied with the filth of 'profitable' war contracts, which in every country made the rich richer and the poor poorer". at present is not every soviet revisionists' ruble also stained with the same filth? the soviet revisionist renegade clique glibly advertises its arms exports to the developing countries as "support" from a "socialist country" to the national liberation struggle, "disinterested assistance" to the third world, and a "vivid example of highly principled internationalist policy". true, unlike old-line imperialism, social-imperialism does have a cover of "socialism". it is, therefore, more deceptive. making use of this cover, the soviet revisionists try to mislead the public while they commit imperialist plunder.

today the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america are waging a fierce struggle against imperialist aggression, for national liberation and in defence of national independence. in this struggle, the people of these countries fight heroically and many have been sacrificed. soviet revisionist gentlemen, if you are really inspired by proletarian internationalism, then, as taught by lenin, you should form an "alliance" "with all the oppressed nations" to "make the greatest national sacrifices for the overthrow of international capital". but why then do you extort high prices for weapons sold to the asian, african and latin american countries and double the prices as in the past year? why do you compel the buyers to pay in cash or, if they cannot, why do you extort interest on what they owe? is this support of the national liberation struggle? an army chief of staff of an african country revealed the fact that the soviet union not only sold his country weapons at high prices, but used spare parts to put pressure on it. he said that it "sold these spare parts at prices several times the costs of the weapons themselves". this smacks of anything but proletarian internationalism.

exclamation

the chinese delegate to the u.n. general assembly put it to the soviet revisionists: do you dare declare that your military aid to the asian, african and latin american countries which is used to resist foreign aggression will be given gratis and free of charge and that you will not play the role of a merchant of death? dare you declare that you will cancel all the military loans and let them go with the wind? so far the soviet revisionist renegade clique has made no reply to these questions. it seems that they dare not make one. they want to go on being profit-making merchants of death. well, sirs, that is your own business. but if you act the hypocrite and brag about your "socialist aid" and "examples of internationalism" you can hoodwink no one. you will only end up painting your ugly features still uglier.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Trade Minister
Meet Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of foreign trade li chiang met and had cordial and friendly conversations here this morning with the sri lanka government trade delegation led by tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda attended the meeting.

present on the occasion were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Swedish Communist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

chou en-lai and wang hung-wen, vice-chairmen of the central committee of the communist party of china, chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of the communist party of sweden led by gunnar bylin, chairman of the c.p.s. central committee. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among those present on the occasion was feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Teng Hsiao-ping and Wu Teh Attend Concert by Turkish Musicians

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

turkish violinist suna kan and pianist gulay ugurata gave their last performance in peking this evening.

attending the concert were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hao liang, a member of the cultural group under the state council; and musicians li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun and szutu hua-cheng.

also present were turkish ambassador to china nuri eren, his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the turkish embassy here.

teng hsiao-ping and wu teh met the two musicians during the interval and went on stage to warmly shake hands with them at the close of the concert. a basket of flowers was presented to them by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the turkish women musicians gave the second concert here yesterday evening, and they had a discussion with chinese musicians this morning. they are soon to leave peking on a performance tour of shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1973)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the journalists delegation of the democratic republic of vietnam with vo ngoc giao as its leader.

present on the occasion were chang chi-chih, first deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and teng kang, tai sung, lin chao-mu, wang chen and liang feng, leading members of press organizations in the chinese capital and other departments concerned.

on hand were le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china; and other vietnamese comrades here.

the vietnamese journalists delegation arrived in peking yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese press circles.

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* NATIONAL *
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GOING AGAINST THE TIDE

Learn from the Teachers of Revolution Their Brilliant Examples in Going Against the Tide

by

Liu Hsien-t'ing (刘先廷), Wang Hsi-yung (王希永) and Hsü Hung-chang (徐洪章)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 19, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle."

Comrade Chou En-lai points out in the Political Report to the 10th Party Congress: In daring to go against the tide and adhere to the correct line in the ten struggles between the two lines within the Party, Chairman Mao is our example and teacher. Everyone of our comrades should learn well from Chairman Mao and hold to this principle.

In the course of creating, defending and developing the Marxist theory and leading the proletarian revolution, the teachers of proletarian revolution, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, displayed the dauntless revolutionary spirit in waging tit-for-tat struggles against all kinds of reactionary forces and reactionary tides. Their great revolutionary practice has set for us brilliant typical examples in going against the tide.

I.

During the forties of the 19th century, as the proletariat grew to maturity and strength, the great teachers of revolution, Marx and Engels, personally led the proletarian revolutionary movement. In the violent struggle against the bourgeoisie and all kinds of reactionary forces, the proletariat at all times stood on the forefront of struggle. It was not cowed by violence and dared to go against the tide. It fought heroically in defiance of difficulties to win "victory for that social ideology--the domination of the whole world by the proletariat." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVIII, p. 180)

In 1848, capitalism was in the ascendant in Europe, and it was still a colossus. At the time, all kinds of spurious "socialism" representing the feudal and petty-bourgeois interests also became a fad of the time. They corroded and enfeebled the workers' movement in Europe, added fuel to the fire and made a deceptive show of power for the reactionary rulers in Europe. In the face of this turbid current of capitalism and the various kinds of spurious "socialism" that spread like plague, Marx and Engels published the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," a well known brilliant document against the tide in the international communist movement, and resolutely declared war on the whole capitalist world and all kinds of reactionary tides. They solemnly declared, "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." "Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution." ("Manifesto of the Communist Party") Like the thunderbolt, it stunned the bourgeoisie of all countries, and like the lightning, it illuminated the forward course of the proletariat. "Marx and Engels had created an era with their own 'Manifesto.'" (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. I, p. 322) From then on, under the leadership of Marx and Engels, the course of combat of the international communist movement began.

It was precisely because of this that all kinds of reactionary forces and tides pounded against them. They had to brave the tremendous difficulties and ruthless persecution engineered by the class enemy. At the time, Marx became the most hated person of the governments of all countries and the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie set in motion all kinds of propaganda machines to slander him. The reactionary Prussian government issued a circular order for his arrest. The French and Belgian rulers made things difficult for him and ordered his expulsion. Marx was forced to live in exile abroad. He suffered deprivations and hardships and was left in the lurch of economic oppression. Sometimes, he was so poor that he had to rely on pawning or auctioning his furniture for sustenance. Poverty snatched away his three children. But all this failed to shake in the least Marx's revolutionary determination or to make him bow in submission. How touching was his dauntless spirit in going against the tide!

Heavily encircled by the capitalist forces and continuously pounded by the reactionary tides, the great teachers of revolution, Marx and Engels, firmly stood at all times on the side of the broad revolutionary masses and firmly adhered to the orientation of the forward movement of history. In 1878, for the sake of exterminating the vigorously developing workers' movement in Germany and wiping out the Socialist Workers' Party of Germany, the reactionary Bismarck government enforced "emergency laws" against the socialists. At the time, the socialist publications were banned, the workers' organizations were dissolved and large numbers of revolutionaries were banished or imprisoned. The whole country was under White Terror. Because some leaders of the German socialist Workers' Party had blind faith in bourgeois parliamentary democracy, they were caught off guard by the changes in strategy of the ruling class. Therefore, under the situation of the sudden change in struggle conditions due to the adoption of high-handed policies by the ruling class, they became panic-stricken for a time and were unable to see clearly the orientation and to determine a new struggle policy.

Some leaders of the Party adopted the Right capitulationist stand, and decided to announce the voluntary disbandment of the German Socialist Workers' Party, thus throwing the Party organization into great confusion. Under the White Terror of the "emergency laws," some wavering elements who had sneaked into the Party and were unable to stand the test announced one after another their dissociation with the Party. The Right opportunists within the Party headed by Hasbach, Szu-la-mu (施拉姆) and Bernstein immediately gathered together to form a group--the notorious Zurich triumvirate. They publicized the capitulationist line, begged the ruling class for mercy and advocated the transformation of the Party into a bourgeois reformist party. The "Left" opportunists represented by Mo-szu-te (莫斯特) and Ha-sai-erh-man (哈塞尔曼) reflected the radical mood of some Party members and the masses because of the ruthless suppression of the ruling class and advocated the adoption of the anarchic strategy of individual terrorism.

When the Party was in a critical and confused state, Marx and Engels stood forth and vigorously helped the German Party to overcome confusion and tide over the crisis. They firmly opposed the capitulationist stand taken by the leaders of the German Party and pinned their hope first on the German proletariat and the broad masses of Party members. Engels pointed out: "The German movement bears the characteristic that all mistakes committed by the leadership are always rectified by the masses, and naturally there also would be no exception this time." (Requoted from Biography of Engels, People's Publishing House, 5th edition, p. 180) Marx and Engels firmly stood on the side of the broad masses of basic-level Party members and actively supported their revolutionary action. Meanwhile, the leaders of the German Party were educated on the need to stand firm on principle and struggle. "Don't wail or sob, and don't meekly plead for mercy.... Give tooth for tooth, and for each blow dealt at us by the enemy, we must return two or three times the number of blows." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 435) In order to help the German Party carry out the correct line and strategy, Marx and Engels waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the two reactionary opportunist tides within the Party and called on the German Party to rid the Party of these "fakes" and spurious revolutionaries. Because Marx and Engels had firm faith in the masses and made every effort to turn the tide, the German Party was able to overcome vacillation and confusion caused by the "emergency laws" and greatly develop the Party and revolutionary forces, thus further consolidating the status of the German Party as the vanguard in the international workers' movement.

In the struggle against the reactionary tides, the teachers of revolution paid great attention to the laws governing class struggle and the two-line struggle, and the covering of one tendency by another. In the first few years after the founding of the Second International, the anarchic trend of thought spread, and the Marxists waged struggle against "Left" anarchism. But at the time of opposing the anarchic tendency, there arose a tendency of deviation to the Right, and some people actually opposed also the use of violence in revolution as anarchism. The parties of the Second International in various countries generally neglected to wage struggle against the Right opportunist tendency that had sprung up. At the time, there appeared in the German Party--the leading party of the Second International--reform is with Lassalism as the blueprint represented by Fu-erh-ma (福尔马), and even Bebel himself was also influenced by Right opportunism. Under such circumstances, only Engels could discover this and stand firm. Meanwhile, he fought on two fronts against "Left" anarchism as well as Right

opportunism. In 1891, Engels who was already advanced in years successively adopted with amazing fortitude three measures: He made public Marx's "A Critique of the Gotha Program," wrote the "Preface" to "The Civil War in France" and after that also wrote "A Critique of the 1891 Draft Program of the Social-Democratic Party." He waged resolute struggle against Right opportunism and hit a heavy blow at Right opportunism within all parties of the Second International in different countries--first of all the German Party, accelerated the widespread propagation of Marxism in the international workers' movement and gave impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat.

II.

Early in the 20th century, as capitalism entered the imperialist stage, the proletarian revolution had become a question of direct practice. Under the new historical conditions, Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, inherited and carried forward Marx and Engels' dauntless spirit of going against the tide. He waged an uncompromising struggle against all kinds of reactionary tides, firmly adhered to the Marxist revolutionary line, and defended and developed the Marxist theories and principles. Lenin stated in a letter, "As you see, this is my destiny. Uninterrupted fighting--opposition to all kinds of stupid thought and philistine understanding in the political field, opposition to opportunism, etc." "In any event, I would not discard this destiny to talk 'peace' with the philistines." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXV, p. 248)

After the death of Engels in 1895, changes occurred in the Second International, and the revisionist adverse current headed by Bernstein spread in the international workers' movement. At the time, revisionism became an international phenomenon and occupied the dominant position within many parties of the Second International. In 1896, Berstein published articles in the "New Era" edited by Kautsky. On the pretence that times had changed, he publicized that "the time was not yet ripe" for seizure of political power, and the proletariat could only seek reform on a piecemeal basis so as to facilitate peaceful growing into socialism." In 1899, he again cast forth the book, "The Precondition of Socialism and the Task of the Social-Democratic Party" to make an overall "revision" of Marxism. From then on, the revisionist factions of all countries "have become brothers of the same family, lauding each other, learning from each other and attacking together 'dogmatic' Marxism." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. V. p. 318)

At the crucial juncture of a serious crisis facing the international workers' movement, Lenin stood forth to assume the heavy task of defending the Marxist principles. In the face of revisionist attack, Lenin solemnly declared, "I stand foursquare with the foundation of Marxist theory." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 202) When the first imperialist world war broke out in 1914, the majority of the parties of the Second International sank into the quagmire of social-chauvinism and stood with the bourgeoisie to defend the bourgeois fatherland. The Second International was transformed by the opportunists into a tool for creating public opinion upholding the imperialist war. As the waves of social-chauvinism and social "pacifism" rolled in, Lenin firmly stemmed and opposed this adverse current. He despised the so-called revisionist majority of the Second International, and

was "simply not afraid of opposing the whole alone." (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. VI, p. 52) He mercilessly exposed the acts of betrayal of Kautsky, Plekhanov, Guesde (盖得) and their like, and strongly denounced the lack of thoroughness on the part of the fence-sitting "revolutionaries." Taking the stand of proletarian internationalism, Lenin put forth the slogan of "turning the imperialist war into civil war," (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 292) held high the banner of opposing imperialist war, and led the Bolshevik and the broad working class to advance against the current and seize victory.

"'A principled policy is the solely correct policy'--this is Lenin's formula". (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. VI, p. 54) In the revolutionary struggle, Lenin was not afraid of the cold wind, the strong waves and the overwhelming forces. He most courageously defended the revolutionary principles and firmly opposed reconciliation or compromise with the opportunist trend. In 1903, the Social-Democratic Workers' Party of Russia split up into the Bolshevik and the Menshevik. At the time, pressure from the Second International and within the Party tried to make Lenin acquiesce in "unity" with the Menshevik. Plekhanov vigorously advocated that the Bolshevik should make concession to and go half way to meet the Menshevik. He also threatened, "I would rather commit suicide than to endorse the split." A section of people within the Party followed the lead of Plekhanov. The revisionist Second International set up a so-called "arbitration" committee to "mediate" in the two-line struggle between the Bolshevik and the Menshevik. It rudely and organizationally interfered with the struggle within the Russian Party. Lenin ignored the pressure applied by the Second International and Plekhanov and others, and firmly adhered to the revolutionary principles. With the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, he waged a violent struggle against the Menshevik, defended the Marxist principles and the correct line of the Party, and won over the outstanding elements of the proletariat to the revolutionary and Marxist side.

In 1905, after the failure of the first revolution of Russia led by the Bolshevik, the Tsarist government and all reactionaries formed a counter-revolutionary alliance to launch rabid attacks politically, economically and ideologically against the Russian Democratic Workers' Party. The Russian Democratic Workers' Party was faced with the grave crisis of ideological disunity, political vacillation and organizational disintegration. At the time, due to the serious impact of the counter-revolutionary waves, there appeared inside and outside the Party an adverse current aimed at betraying and liquidating the revolution. At the juncture, "only Lenin did not drift with currents, and holding aloft the banner of Party spirit, he brought together with amazing patience and fortitude the remnant and scattered forces of the Party, violently attacked all anti-Party factions in the workers' movement, and defended the Party spirit with abnormal courage and unprecedented fortitude." (Ibid, page 53)

Going against the tide, the teacher of revolution consistently and firmly adhered to the exacting scientific attitude, maintained a firm hold on the class analysis method, opportunely analyzed with Marxism the revolutinary situation, correctly assessed the correlation of class forces, formulated the correct line and general and specific policies, and guided the boat of revolution to steer clear of the torrents and submerged rock to

win new victories. The October Revolution led by Lenin was a brilliant case in point.

The first imperialist world war thoroughly bared the ruthless nature of imperialism and the look of the revisionists of the Second International--especially of Kautsky and his like. At the time, Lenin systematically studied the problems of the imperialist era and published in 1916 the epoch-making monumental work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," thus giving birth to the theory of imperialism. This well-known work mercilessly criticized and repudiated the theory of "ultra-imperialism" of Kautsky and his ilk, revealed the law of imbalanced development of capitalist economy and advanced the assertion that socialism could first win victory in one or several capitalist countries. Meanwhile, Lenin also criticized and repudiated the reactionary theory of "only productive forces count" advocated by Kautsky and his ilk, and put forward the strategic thought that revolution should first make a breakthrough at the weak link of the imperialist front. Lenin's new theory of socialist revolution mopped up all kinds strange stories used to block the revolution. It aroused the initiative and revolutionary spirit of the proletariat in utilizing the imperialist war to carry out revolution and taught people that they must not let the spark of revolution die out through waiting, but must courageously forge ahead and start a prairie fire with a single spark.

In April 1917, in his "On the Task of the Proletariat in This Revolution" and "April Outline," based on a scientific analysis of the development of Russian society and the international situation, Lenin pointed out that the victory of socialism in Russia was the only way out to get rid of the status quo. The line of transition from capitalist democratic revolution to socialist revolution put forward by Lenin was frenziedly opposed by the opportunists. Up to the eve of the October Revolution, the opportunists still had not withdrawn their backneyed tunes, and they also advanced the threats that "the proletariat cannot operate the state apparatus," that "the circumstances are extremely complicated" and that "it is not possible to hold out against the attack of all antagonistic forces." Lenin firmly stemmed this adverse current against revolution in Russia.

In August and September 1917, the revolutionary struggle was in an extremely critical state, and under the very difficult and dangerous situation of having to live in hiding, Lenin wrote his immortal and monumental work "The State and Revolution" which launched a concentrated attack against Kautsky, representative of the opportunist theory of the Second International, and his disciples in Russia and systematically expounded the great Marxist theory that the proletariat must smash the state apparatus through violent revolution and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus making ideological and theoretical preparations for the October Revolution. Following this, Lenin directly brought forward the question of armed seizure of political power. This idea was also violently opposed by the opportunists within the Party.

On October 18, Kamenev and Zinoviev published a statement in the Menshevik "New Life Journal" opposing the decision of the Bolshevik Central

Committee on armed uprising. They also stated in vilification, "To stake everything in a single attack about to be launched is an adventurist and hopeless action." Lenin indignantly denounced their act of betrayal and firmly adhered to the policy of armed uprising. This ended in the great victory of the October Revolution and the founding of the first state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It could be said that the victory of the October Revolution was also a victory for Lenin's spirit of daring to go against the tide.

III.

Stalin was a great Marxist. He led the young Soviet to move forward along the socialist road, displayed the heroic courage and dauntless spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, fought resolutely against the opportunist trend of thought and made outstanding contributions.

In 1923, while Lenin was seriously ill and the state was in economic difficulty, renegade Trotsky, who dreamed of toppling the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism, mustered all anti-Leninist elements within the Party to launch a new attack against the Party. They concocted an anti-Party political platform in the form of the so-called statement of 46 opponents and an anti-Party sinister letter. Not long afterward, Trotsky also published his notorious poisonous weed, "The October Lesson" to vilify the Party and Lenin and attack Lenin's proletarian policies. He talked nonsense saying that a serious economic crisis could not be avoided and the Soviet regime was doomed to extinction. He demanded that all factional organizations and groups be granted freedom of activities and arbitrarily said that this was the only way out to get rid of the status quo. His followers vainly attempted to substitute Trotskyism for Leninism and plotted to usurp power for restoration. At this critical juncture, Stalin stood forth, and with the dauntless spirit of going against the tide, he courageously bared the criminal design of Trotsky. Stalin sternly pointed out, "The task of the Party is to bury this trend of thought--Trotskyism." (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. VI, p. 309) After 1924, he published his theoretical works of great significance--"The Foundations of Leninism" and "Trotskyism or Leninism?"--to smash ideologically Trotskyism, thus rallying the whole Party around the Party Central Committee and carrying on the struggle for the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union.

After the death of Lenin, the task set before the communists of the Soviet Union was to follow Lenin's teachings, firmly carry on the revolution and build the Soviet Union into a great socialist country. Based on the revolutionary theories of Leninism, Stalin analyzed the international and domestic situation of the time, and put forward the slogan of "building socialism in one country" and the policy of winning victory for socialism. However, the Trotskyites were opposed to the Bolshevik policy and put forward the Menshevik "theory of uninterrupted revolution." They fundamentally denied that there was a possibility for the Soviet Union to attain victory in the building of socialism. Bukharin covertly stood his own "theory" of the peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism against the general policy of the Party, and used the "new" slogan of "get rich" to supplement this theory. Zinoviev and Kamenev also came forward to support Trotsky by declaring that because the Soviet Union was technically and economically

backward, it could not attain victory in socialism. In the face of this counter-revolutionary adverse current whipped up by the opportunists within the Party, Stalin held aloft the Leninist banner, and with the dauntless spirit of going against the tide, he criticized and exposed the bare-faced slanders and despicable designs of this group of opportunists. He pointed out that the working class, by establishing its own political dictatorship in October 1917, had politically triumphed over capitalism. Following this, the Soviet regime made every effort to shatter the economic forces of capitalism and create conditions essential for building the socialist national economy. The working class and the peasants in the Soviet Union were entirely capable of working in alliance to accomplish the task of building socialism through industrialization.

For the sake of adopting this general policy as the general policy of the whole Party, Stalin presided over the 14th Party Congress convened in December 1925. This was a congress going against the tide. At the time, Kamenev and Zinoviev mustered their confederates in Leningrad and organized the so-called "New Opposition." After the congress went into session, the opportunists jumped forward one after another to oppose the general policy and line of the Party, and the struggle was most violent. Stalin delivered the Political Report of the Central Committee that severely denounced their anti-Party, anti-socialist conspiracy and clearly set forth that the central task of the Party was to fight for the industrialization of the country for socialism and to fight for the victory of socialism. The congress scored an important victory.

Whenever revolutionary new-born things appeared, they often were strongly opposed by the reactionary forces and the old force of habit, and the teachers of revolution always warmly and energetically sponsored the new-born things and paved the way for them. At the end of 1929, because of the vigorous development of the kolkhos movement in the Soviet Union, the peasants no longer joined the kolkhos group by group as was the case in the past. Instead they were joined by whole villages and areas. This was the hallmark of the transformation of the peasants from old road of capitalist development to the new road of socialist development. This new-born thing was frenziedly resisted by dark forces of all descriptions. Stalin warmly supported this new-born thing and opportunely published an article entitled "A Year of Great Changes." He strongly denounced the Bukharin clique for spreading the hackneyed tunes that the accelerated development of kolkhos would disrupt the alliance of the workers and peasants and deprive the country of grain, and demonstrated why the upsurge of collectivization was inevitable. Right after this, Stalin also published his "On Some Problems of the Agrarian Policy of the Soviet Union" to criticize the so-called theory of "balancing," the theory of letting socialist construction "follow its own course," the theory of "stabilizing and consolidating" the small-peasant economy and other bourgeois one-sided views that appeared on the theoretical front of the Party, thus paving the way for building socialism on a large scale in the countryside. Subsequently, Stalin also wrote a series of articles, including "In Reply to the Kolkhos Comrades" and "Speech at the First All-Soviet Congress of Kolkhos Commandos," to encourage the peasants to move forward resolutely along the socialist road.

Stalin led the Soviet people to repulse again and again the attacks launched by the Trotskyites, the Zinovievists and the Bukharinists, to adhere firmly to the socialist road and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, thus building the Soviet Union into a powerful socialist country. At present, although the adverse current for capitalist restoration whipped up by the Khrushchev-Brezhnev gang of renegades runs wild for the time being, we are convinced that the Soviet people certainly will carry forward the dauntless spirit of the teachers of revolution in going against the tide, whip up the rolling waves of proletarian revolution, and wash away this gang of renegades from the stage of history, and that the red flag of socialism will certainly fly once again over the Soviet Union.

The revolutionary cause of the proletariat has won one victory after another through defeating the diverse trends of the reactionary forces, and Marxism-Leninism has made important headway through smashing the revisionist trends of thought of all descriptions. The 10th Congress of the Party has reiterated the basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party, emphasized the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle and pointed out the necessity of developing the spirit of going against the tide. It clearly tells us that for the struggles in the long years to come, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao would still jump forth to make trouble in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history, the reactionary forces and the reactionary trends of thought would also emerge to pound against the revolutionary cause, and certain erroneous tendencies also could appear. Each communist and revolutionary comrade must be fully prepared mentally for this. The end of the fight is not in sight. We must learn well the power of perception from the teachers of revolution who are good at discerning the trend, strive to master the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, carry out the correct policies, distinguish the two types of contradictions of different nature, pay attention to uniting the majority, abide by Party discipline, correctly discern and oppose the various kinds of erroneous trends, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and unremittingly win new victories for the proletarian revolution.

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CULTURE AND ART

It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to Class Struggle in the Sphere of Culture and Art

by

Ch'u Lan (初 瀾)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Dec. 15, 1973)

At the moment, many professional and amateur writers and artists are diligently studying the revolutionary model plays under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art. They have actively and ceaselessly scored new achievements for the prosperity and development of socialist literature and art. The revolutionary model plays are being popularized in depth, and mass activities in the creation of revolutionary literature and art and the staging of performances are being extensively developed. In the field of local opera, encouraging progress has been made in the transplanting of revolutionary model plays, in the creation of new repertoires and in the reform of opera music. Many new works in the form of revolutionary short plays, music, dance and ballad have appeared. Exhibitions of serial pictures, Chinese paintings, and Huhsien (戶县) peasant paintings have further given impetus to mass activities in fine arts and the photographic art has taken on a new look. Novels, poems, and other literary and art reading matter are increasing day by day. These revolutionary literary and art works and cultural activities have given impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, enriched the cultural life of the masses and all played a positive role in the three great revolutionary movements. The cultural departments at all levels have done much useful work in the development of mass revolutionary cultural activities. Mass cultural activities are growing healthily.

Under this excellent situation, we must never forget class and class struggle. Chairman Mao has pointed out long ago, "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle among the different political forces and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The practice of struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts for over ten years has again and again proved the correctness of this assertion of Chairman Mao's. Comrade Chou En-lai has in his Political Report to the 10th Party Congress called on us to "attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture," and "continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art." The proletariat must continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. However, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are not going to give up lightly their ideological and cultural positions and in certain corners, they are still offering stubborn resistance at strategic positions. For example in some places, there are still people who stage bad plays, tell bad stories, sing bad songs, and covertly or overtly compete with the proletariat for ideological and cultural grounds. Although this

is only an isolated phenomenon in an isolated place involving very few people, and is firmly opposed by the broad revolutionary masses, the emergence of such a phenomenon should arouse our attention. We must take the Party's basic line as the key link, and pay attention to this tendency of class struggle in the sphere of culture and art. We must be soberly aware of the long and complicated ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and can never take it lightly.

In the entire historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions, and class struggle always exist. The struggle against the ideological and cultural influence of the landlord and bourgeois classes is a significant part in the continuation of the revolution under proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, we have to understand this by elevating the occupation of ideological and cultural positions to the plane of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. In the process of conducting education in ideology and political line, we should, in conjunction with conducting education in the literary and art line make the broad masses understand what is Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, and what is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. The broad masses must be aroused to consciously boycott the propagation of bad plays, bad books, bad songs and bad pictures, and use socialist literature and art to occupy the battle front. Only in this way can we effectively defend and develop the fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The criticism of literature and art by the masses should be promoted and developed, and newspapers and magazines should constantly publish lead critiques. Good literary and art works should be supported with wholehearted eagerness, and those with defects should be encouraged provided their main trend is good so as to help the writers to continuously revise and improve them through the practice of creation. Bad works should be seriously criticized. Literary and art criticism should help the masses to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds, and is one of the main means for waging struggle on the literary and art front. The viewpoint that literary and art criticism may hamper prosperity in creation is very wrong because it runs counter to dialectics and is unfavorable to the healthy development of literary and art creation. But the converse is true, and only by promoting and developing literary and art criticism can our literary and art creation flourish along the correct political direction.

The departments in charge of culture and art in all places should continue to popularize vigorously the revolutionary model plays. They should strive to grasp properly the creation of socialist literature and art, it is necessary to lay a firm hold on the important long works, and it is also necessary to organize the creation of medium and short works. We must actively and properly reform the local operas and ballads, and broadly carry out revolutionary cultural activities among the masses. Publishers of literature and art should give the revolutionary model plays and all kinds of socialist new literary and art works an important place and opportunely meet the urgent need of revolutionary literature and art by the broad masses. Professional and amateur writers and artists should continue to go deep amidst the workers, peasants, and soldiers for a long time to come, and in the process integrating themselves with the latter, conscientiously transform their world outlook. They should strive to create more and

better works for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and use revolutionary literature and art to firmly occupy the ideological and cultural front in town and country.

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CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Chinese Academy of Sciences Helps Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

members of the chinese academy of sciences related to agriculture have often gone to the countryside to make experiments with the peasants since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have achieved many new scientific results, contributed to agriculture and increased grain yield.

some institutes in the field of biology in the academy have done an increasing amount of work to help agriculture. before the cultural revolution liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line encouraged the scientists to strive for personal fame and wealth and to concentrate on research topics that are divorced from reality.

during the cultural revolution members of these institutes criticized this and have tried to carry out the principle that scientific research should serve proletarian politics and industry and agriculture. they combine theoretical research with current agricultural problems.

the research topics of the institute of genetics that serve agriculture and are of a certain theoretical value account for more than one-third of the total.

using male sterility, hybrid vigour, cross breeding and other methods, they have developed good strains of wheat, maize, sorghum, potatoes and sweet potatoes in the past few years. these strains have brought marked increases in yields on large areas. while integrating with workers and peasants and in their own practice, the scientists and technicians have learned that it takes a long time to breed new strains by conventional methods. they are trying to shorten the process of segregation of characters of the progeny of the hybrids so as to stabilize characteristics in the second generation.

they chose research in pollen culture which calls for a great deal of painstaking experimental work, but in a little over one year they obtained wheat and rice plants at an advanced level. this opens a new way for breeding and is significant for the study of heredity and variations in higher plants. in order to obtain good strains by this method in a shorter period, the research workers take hybrid anthers as material for culture, plants obtained from such culture are equivalent to the second generation of the hybrids. after observation and determination among the plants, they had selected

some strains with characters of good economical value for reproduction. the scientists have also brought seeds to rural areas for experiments in small areas done in cooperation with peasatns and scientific groups.

one-fifth of china's cows, mares and donkeys become sterile or abort in early pregnancy due to malfunctioning of the ovaries. members of the institute of zoology extracted follicular stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone (two hormones which stimulate sexual glands) from the frontal lobes of the pituitary glands of sheep and pigs to treat the ailing animals in stockbreeding areas and some ranches, dairy farms, stud farms and people's communes. the fertility rate then rose to at least 80 per cent.

members of the institute of botany talked over the problem of keeping produce fresh with shop assistants in vegetable markets. the workers spoke of the need not to waste the fruit of the peasants' labour devoted to provisioning several million people in the capital every day. "how fine it would be if vegetables could be stored like grain and supplied whenever they are needed," the shop assistants exclaimed.

the scientific workers were moved and decided to do everything possible. they formed a scientific group with the shop assistants and cadres of the vegetable wholesale station of a peking district. the group has gradually worked out ways to store a dozen varieties of vegetables. tomatoes, the "overnight headache", now are a "one-hundred-day-fresh" vegetable. cauliflower, sweet peppers and other summer vegetables can be sold on the peking market up to new year's day. some of them are on sale until the traditional spring festival which falls in january or february.

members of this institute and the workers of the peking fruit company have found ways to make grapes that ripen in only one season an all-season delicacy. decay of oranges is delayed and the turning brown of the core of the ya pear, a special peking variety. the storing method has been improved from one emphasizing temperature control to controlled atmosphere (using the optimum temperature, oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gases and some decay-preventing chemicals to control the respiration and metabolism of fruit and the invasion of micro-organisms).

owing to its determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the institute of botany has achieved results in a number of research projects including pollen culture, plant hormones (gibberellin and ethrel) a new-type weed killer.

in the past few years scientists of these institutes have helped the mass movement for agricultural scientific

experiments. members of the institute of microbiology studying fermented pig-feed have made intensive investigations and summed up dozens of leavening agents devised by the masses and written a book on this topic which is on sale throughout china. other members of the institute studying microbial pesticides cooperated with the peasants in popularizing kasugamycin and blasticidin s, both for eliminating rice blast, and the cure rate reached 80 per cent. over the past few years members of the institute have edited more than 20 scientific books in the field of microbiology. several thousand people have visited them for advice on scientific questions every year. the institute has supplied more than 40,000 cultures of micro-organisms of different kinds a year (only several hundred cultures of micro-organisms were supplied every year before 1965). all this has stimulated the mass movement for microbiological experiments.

GRADUATION EXAMINATION FOR WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

"Graduation Examination" at Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

feng hsien-ming, who was a miner in the central china anyuan coal mines before entering peking university, told hsinhua how he and eleven other students in the economics department took their "graduation examination" at coal mines near peking.

instead of writing papers as students did formerly, they were asked by the miners to lecture on various topics of socialist political economy at a study class for workers and cadres in the mines. feng hsien-ming discussed labour productivity under socialism.

"join the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and solve one or two theoretical and practical problems by using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought" -- this is the motto for "graduation examination" nowadays. peking university calls this "practice before graduation".

the graduating classes of 2,300 students this year will be the first group of university graduates from among workers, peasants and soldiers. they went in

small groups with their teachers to mines, factories, people's communes and scientific research institute related to their specialities and worked three months as their "graduation examination". they are now writing reports on their experience, which will be sent to industrial and other departments concerned, and not pigeonholed in some corner of the library as were the old examination papers.

a worker for eleven years, feng hsien-ming went among the miners to investigate labour productivity, past and present, to prepare a good lecture that integrated theory with practice. he revised the lecture several times on the basis of suggestions by teachers and fellow students. the new type of examination stresses collective efforts, while the old examination centred on individual endeavour. it deepens the students' understanding of the importance of the collective and increases their knowledge.

miners said of the lectures by feng hsien-ming and his comrades: "they were good. they explained that by raising mining productivity we help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and help socialism triumph over capitalism." the lectures on 16 topics were printed by the coal mines as reference material for the miners to study political economy.

after the three months stay in the mines, the students were accompanied back to the university by a dozen worker representatives who said to the school authorities: "we miners think these students are up to standard."

the reason the old graduation papers were pigeonholed is that most of them chose topics and derived their reasoning from literature in the speciality. the topics now come from scientific research tasks set by state departments, from urgent problems in socialist construction and research items raised by the university's own factories.

cotton aphis often attacked a north china commune in honan province. four students and a teacher of the university's biology department went to the commune to tackle the problem as their examination. twentynine-year-old lai ti-fu, one of the students, completed middle school in 1965 and returned to his village to take part in farm work. he was elected vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and was recommended to the university in 1970 by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the students spent a lot of time in the fields in all weathers to observe aphis on the cotton leaves and determined their habits. they found that aphis propagate even in a temperature above 25 degrees centigrade and a humidity above 75 per cent. this helped them choose

the most effective insecticide from forty varieties, and the successful experiment contributed to the commune's good cotton harvest.

as such graduation tests serve socialist revolution and construction, the workers, peasants, soldiers and technicians praise them.

during the three years in school, the students have learned theoretical knowledge and raised their ability to analyse and solve problems on the basis of their experience in the three great revolutionary movements. the graduation practice has proved that.

after three years of study, former armyman yao chia-tsai and three other students specialising in oil catalysts did as research graduation project the reexchange of rare earth-hydrogen y zeolites under the guidance of their teachers. their aim was to find the optimum degree of reexchange and expound it theoretically.

in two months, one hundred experiments gave almost the same results but not the optimum point. the group discussed the problem and reasoned that the experimental results could only mean that factors other than the element itself were implicated. so they refined their methods and equipment and further experiments revealed the optimum degree.

TEACHING MATERIAL

New Teaching Material for China's Institutes of Higher Learning

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

twelve thousand new teaching texts are now being used by china's institutes of higher learning as a result of the revolution in education. they were compiled after chairman mao in 1966 issued the instruction: "the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed".

integrating theory with practice, the new material adheres to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policies and principles in serving proletarian politics and the socialist economic base and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. the

texts used before the great proletarian cultural revolution were often no more than carbon copies of foreign books and were divorced from china's concrete situation. some even disseminated idealist and metaphysical views.

rather than being drawn up by a few "experts" as were done under the revisionist line, the new teaching texts were compiled over the past few years by more than half of china's teaching staff. in tsinghua university, 75 per cent of the staff -- old and middle-aged professors and young lecturers -- took part. the compilers studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and went to join the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers to compile texts. a number of workers and peasants took a direct part in the work.

the text on "cast iron melting" was done jointly by eight teachers of the northeast china college of engineering and 48 experienced workers of 24 factories. peasant-turned teacher li fu-chi of the anhwei agricultural institute compiled and published "veterinary with traditional chinese medicine" on the basis of notes of practical experience running to 300,000 words that he had taken over the years.

the teaching materials draw on the rich experience and innovations of the workers, peasants and soldiers in their struggles and meet the needs of the socialist revolution and construction. professor pu che-lung of kwangchow chungshan university used an egg parasite to destroy stink bugs on a large area in tungkuan county, kwangtung province. he and a number of young teachers have covered a dozen counties in the province in the past few years to sum up the peasants' experience in using insects and micro-organisms to counter harmful insects. his "biological ways to kill insects" is welcomed by the peasants.

a group of teachers of chekiang agricultural institute who were asked to compile a text on sericulture have toured 26 silk-producing counties in kiangsu and chekiang provinces since 1969. working and living with peasant silkworm breeders for three years, they finished a new text on sericulture that is quite different from the old ones. it sums up the advanced experience of china's silkworm raisers over the years.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the new teaching materials assimilate fine things from earlier cultures and embody the world's scientific and technological advances and the creativeness of the masses in china. the text "on sericulture" by the chekiang agricultural institute reports a good method expounded in an ancient chinese

text on giving different amounts of mulberry leaves to the silkworms at different stages of growth.

teachers of tsinghua university in their first volume of "transisterized circuits" collected circuits, half of which they had made themselves, one-fourth accumulated through investigation and another fourth from advanced scientific texts.

the new teaching materials break with idealism and metaphysics and use dialectical and historical materialism to probe laws of social and natural science. teachers of the history department of peking university criticized the old teaching text "a world history" as spreading historical idealism, negating class struggle, lauding emperors and princes, generals and ministers, and playing up europe as the "centre" of world history. with chairman mao's philosophical works and other marxist-leninist works as weapon, they criticized class collaboration, held that the civilization of mankind over thousands of years is but a history of class struggle and the masses of the people are the real makers of history, and restored the truth that the people make world history. they then wrote a new "concise world history" guided by historical materialism.

teachers of the kirin medical college criticized the metaphysical and mechanical materialist views in old pathological books. such views, they pointed out, would invariably give rise to "incorrigible diseases" and lead to pessimism and inertia and metaphysical ways in medical treatment. with dialectical materialism as their guide, they compiled a new book on pathology that explains the dialectical relations between disease-causing factors and body resistance, between internal and external causes, between a partial ailment and the body's whole mechanism.

by elimination of repetitive material divorced from practice, the "july 21" workers' university of the shanghai machine tool plant condensed more than 30 courses in machine-building faculty to seven. the electrical engineering speciality to train machine tool designers has a text that embraces many new things as well as previous courses in physics, electrical engineering and industrial electronics. it is easy for the students to grasp.

transforming teaching material has just begun in china. the entire teaching body of china's institutes of higher learning is endeavouring to do this work still better.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Meets State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

china's chemical fertilizer industry completed this year's state plan 38 days ahead of schedule. output in january-november was 25.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1972 period, the biggest increase in any year.

small chemical fertilizer plants all over the country, combined with big and medium-sized ones which are the back-bone, have created the basis for the vigorous expansion of this industry in china.

small nitrogenous fertilizer plants increased synthetic ammonia production sharply and now provide 54 per cent of the country's total. more than one hundred of these small plants went into production this year. before the great proletarian cultural revolution there were around 90 and they now number around one thousand. many provinces, regions, counties and some people's communes and production brigades now have small phosphate fertilizer plants. these plants account for three-fourths of the country's total phosphate output.

the big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants have raised production by making fuller use of production potential. the fertilizer plant of the kirin chemical industry company, one of china's largest, met the year's production plan more than one month ahead of schedule by good maintenance and repair work, mass technical innovations and better use of the equipment.

these enterprises also pay great attention to lowering the consumption of raw material. quotas for the use of coal, electricity and steam have been cut by all enterprises to varying degrees this year.

under unified state planning, many big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants are under construction this year. four new plants and additions to four other plants will soon go into production. the increased production capacity of synthetic ammonia in such plants this year is 50 per cent higher than that for 1972.

GOOD HARVEST

Good Harvests in Former Grain-Deficient Provinces in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

grain output in three former grain-deficient provinces in north china hit an all-time high this year. the rural people's communes in hopei, shantung and honan overcame serious drought last spring. cotton, bast and oil-bearing crops, tobacco and fruit harvests also rose considerably.

in line with the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, the provinces have made strenuous efforts to expand agriculture and achieved self-sufficiency in grain for a total population of more than 150 million in 1970. it is no longer necessary to get grain for them from the south. hopei and honan even had a surplus to sell to the state this year as their support to socialist construction.

grain output in these provinces this year was double or treble the figures for 1949, the year new china was founded. per-hectare yield in 160 counties and cities topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. many people's communes and production brigades have grain reserves and more and more households have surplus grain.

this is an important aspect of china's achievement in expanding agricultural production and solving the grain problem by self-reliance.

drained by the haiho, huai and yellow rivers, hopei, shantung and honan are important farming areas. under reactionary rule before liberation, these rivers were not put under control, causing serious erosion in the upper and middle reaches that silted up the lower reaches. during heavy rains, the streams overflowed their banks to flood the plains. the farmland became saline owing to waterlogging over many years. the rivers nearly dried up whenever there was a long dry spell. floods, drought and waterlogging hit these provinces alternately, seriously affecting agricultural production.

the state has appropriated great amounts of funds and material since liberation to harness these rivers. special organizations have been set up to direct the work. under unified planning and with state support, the people relied on their collective strength to build large-scale water control projects. total grain yield in the haiho river valley this year was double that in 1963, the year before work to harness the river began.

the people built several thousand reservoirs in mountainous areas and a great number of pumping stations and pump wells on plains to deal with the lack of water in spring. this enlarged the irrigated acreage by 9.7 times the 1949 figure.

the people fostered the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the masses responded to the sustained dry spell that struck hopei province last spring by turning out to water the farmland with all means to hand, even carrying water on shoulder poles. this helped lay the foundation for the good autumn harvest.

the party committees at all levels followed the principle "agriculture is the foundation in the development of the national economy". they mobilized all trades and services to support agriculture. investment in agriculture was increased and in each province small industrial enterprises were set up to serve agriculture. they include iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement plants and coal pits and their production rose this year by a big margin. hopei produced 90 per cent more diesel engines and water pumps in the first eleven months than in the corresponding 1972 period; chemical fertilizer output rose 40 per cent and insecticides 60 per cent. all counties and cities in the three provinces now have farm tool plants and most of the communes and production brigades have farm tool repair shops.

Shanghai and East China Provinces Have Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

shanghai and the provinces of fukien and chekiang in east china had good harvests this year despite low temperature, excessive rainfall, drought, waterlogging and other adversities.

all shanghai's ten counties averaged 10.5 tons per hectare this year, six per cent above 1972, and ginned cotton came to more than 0.9 tons per hectare, ten per cent higher. this followed good harvests for years running.

chekiang's grain output has for years surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this year's output again exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare. total grain output of fukien province hit a new record.

these places also registered increases in marine products, tea, jute, fruit and silkworm cocoons. more pigs were raised.

waterlogging hit the early rice on more than 130,000 hectares in chiahsing administrative region, chekiang province, when the crops were in the flowering stage. party committees at various levels led hundreds of thousands of people in the fight against the attack and the water was drained in a few days. the harvest was the best ever.

many leading cadres of fukien province joined the peasants in tending paddy fields damaged by heavy rain. lodged plants were straightened and rice seedlings re-transplanted several times.

people's communes, production brigades and production teams on the shanghai outskirts set up large numbers of experimental groups to breed good seed strains. they also adopted new methods of applying fertilizer and rational close planting.

good seed strains accounted for more than 70 per cent of the early and late rice in chekiang province this year. the peasants improved transplanting methods.

fukien province sent more chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil and farm machines to the countryside in the first ten months of this year than in the corresponding 1972 period.

agricultural machinery departments in shanghai sent large numbers of transplanters and harvesters to speed up mechanization. shanghai's outskirts have in the main mechanized ploughing, drainage and irrigation, threshing and crops protection.

Northwest China Province Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Sian, Dec. 21, 1973)

northwest china's shensi province had an all-round good harvest this year. total grain output was an all-time record. cotton and other industrial crops were also better than last year.

traditionally grain-deficient yulin administrative region on the northern shensi loess plateau has become self-sufficient in grain supply thanks to the good harvest. the region embraces 12 counties.

the three administrative regions of hanchung, ankang and shanglo in southern shensi registered a more than 20 per cent increase in grain output. peasants in the kuanchung plain reaped six tons of grain per hectare on 66,000 hectares of farmland. many people's communes and production brigades surpassed the 7.5-ton mark.

cadres and commune members in the province carried forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and built many farm improvement projects.

leading cadres of the party committees at various levels led large numbers of cadres to go among the peasants and strengthened leadership over agriculture. the party secretary and other leading cadres of wupao county frequently worked side by side with the commune members, combating drought in the spring and collecting manure in the winter. in fact, they did whatever the peasants did, digging canals, building dams as well as terracing hill slopes. their example encouraged the peasants in the campaign to improve farming conditions. despite drought and hail storms, the county's grain output this year was 30 per cent above the peak year of 1972.

yulin administrative region on the edge of the maowusu desert suffered constantly from sandstorms and drought before liberation. relying on their collective strength, the people's communes have carried out large-scale afforestation and built many irrigation projects, thus ensuring high and stable yield on large tracts of farmland. in the 12 months ending last september, the region improved 20,000 hectares of land.

Central China Province Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 21, 1973)

this year's grain production in hunan province, one of china's leading rice producers, topped all previous records. total output was 8.2 per cent higher than in the peak year of 1972.

while increasing grain production, the province has diversified its economy in accordance with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

the number of pigs and the production of cotton, fruit and medicinal herbs were also at an all-time high. oil-bearing crops, tobacco, fish and forest products showed considerable increases over last year.

in many people's communes and production brigades, the yield of early or late rice alone surpassed six tons per hectare, the annual target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the people wrested the good harvest despite bad weather. downpours fell when peasants were transplanting early rice-seedlings and when the crop was in the earing and ripening stages. some low-lying areas around tungting lake, the major market grain supplier of the province, became water-logged and some other areas were hit by mountain torrents.

led by party committees at various levels, the commune members drained the water and retransplanted rice-seedlings. this brought good harvest to both mountainous areas and plains.

relying on their collective strength, the commune members worked hard to improve farming conditions. the province built 99 large and medium-sized irrigation projects, 3,200 small reservoirs and 110,000 ponds and dams between 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began, and 1972. the amount of stone and earth work it completed during this period was equivalent to 80 per cent of the total done in the 16 preceding years. at the same time, the province reclaimed 113,000 hectares of wasteland, improved large tracts of low-yield land and planted 1,000,000 hectares of trees.

many advanced units have come to the fore during the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the yehchiping production brigade in mountainous shaotung county, for example, hewed out large tracts of land on rocky mountain slopes and thus doubled the acreage of its farmland. tunnels were

driven to lead in water for irrigation. the brigade reaped 7.5 tons of grain per hectare in 1970 and 9.75 tons this year. it was cited as an example to show that however great the difficulties the peasants can develop production rapidly provided they work collectively and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

per-hectare yield of grain in shaotung county surpassed 7.5 tons thanks to the popularization of yehchiping's experience. this in turn provided an example for other counties.

leading bodies at all levels in the province has strengthened their leadership over agriculture since last winter. tens of thousands of cadres went to the countryside and joined the peasants in deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to learn from tachai. many cadres worked with commune members on experimental plots and helped them popularize scientific farming methods.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Youth Swimming Team Has Friendly Contests in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

the albanian national youth swimming team had friendly contests with the chinese youth swimming team yesterday evening and with the peking swimming team this evening at the swimming pool of the peking indoor stadium.

in the contests, the albanian swimmers broke ten national records and eight national junior records. the chinese swimmers improved eight national records and 13 national junior records. the announcement of each record-breaking performance drew warm applause from the spectators, and chinese sportsmen presented bouquets to the albanian comrades-in-arms in congratulation.

wang meng, minister, and yao hsiao-cheng and yu pu-hsueh, two other leading members, of the state physical culture and sports commission, watched the contests.

minister wang meng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader muhamet matou, and deputy leaders kristag kita and gazmend toska, of the visiting team prior to the contest yesterday evening. albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present.

yao hsiao-cheng and muhamet matou met and had a photograph taken with the swimmers of both teams after today's friendly contest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Puts Off Visit to China

(NCNA-English London, Dec. 19, 1973)

british prime minister edward heath told the house of commons yesterday that he had put off his visit, due from january 4 to 12, 1974, to the people's republic of china because of the "difficult and indeed grave situation facing the british nation". the chinese government has been informed of the decision. he said that he regretted the delay because the visit would have been in the interests of the two countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Giant Pandas Handed Over to Paris Zoo

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 20, 1973)

a ceremony was held in the paris zoo this morning for the handing over of a pair of giant pandas as a gift of the chinese government to french president georges pompidou and the french people.

the giant pandas, "yen yen" and "li li", were flown from peking on december 8 under the escort of li chang-teh, deputy director of the peking zoo, jean rinjard, deputy director of the paris zoo, and others.

among the more than 100 french people of various circles attending the ceremony were joseph fontanet, minister of national education, and madame fontanet; general thenoz, representative of president pompidou and chief of the military household of the president; madame pierre messmer, wife of the prime minister; jean sainteny, former minister and member of the constitutional committee; jean bertaud, vice-president of the senate; henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; yves le grand, director of the national museum of natural history; and jacques nouvel, director of the paris zoo.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao cut the ribbon and spoke at the ceremony. he said, "i have the great honour to represent the government of the people's republic of china to present to his excellency mr. president georges pompidou and to the french people a pair of precious chinese animals -- giant pandas. this is a new evidence of the development of friendship between our two countries and our two peoples."

he said, thanks to the solicitude of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle and under their prompting, china and france have established diplomatic relations, thus laying a new base for the development of friendship between the two peoples. the fruitful visit of president georges pompidou to the people's republic of china and the talks between the leaders of both countries last september have ushered the development of sino-french relations into a new stage. he was convinced, he said, that with the common effort of china and france, the relations between the two countries will develop continually, and the friendship between the two peoples will grow stronger daily.

after his speech, ambassador tseng tao presented some chinese paintings and a photo album on giant pandas to minister fontanet.

fontanet said: "the gift of this pair of giant pandas from the government of the people's republic of china is in fact for the president of the republic and the french people. hence i transmit to you the expression of their gratitude and ask you to be kind enough to convey it to the authorities of your great country." he went on, "in china, as in france, people traditionally attach importance to symbols. now, your gesture conveys in a particularly vivid manner -- it's the least one can say -- the development of the friendly relations between our two countries, our two peoples and our leaders. this was demonstrated by the trip of the president of the republic to china several months ago. our relations with your country have become one of the actual bases of the french foreign policy, one to which we attach the greatest importance", he added.

french friends attending the ceremony watched with pleasure the gambolling of the two pandas.

after the ceremony, minister fontanet gave a reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND KOREA

China-Korea Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

a ten-member delegation of the china-korea friendship association led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and a leading member of the association, left peking by plane today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the korea-china friendship association.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-gerneral of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

minister-counsellor li jae pil and other officials of the korean embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Economic Affairs Minister Receives Chief of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English The Hague, Dec. 19, 1973)

dutch minister of economic affairs rund f.m. lubbers yesterday received in amsterdan sun so-chang, chief of the chinese delegation to the light industrial products and handicrafts exhibition of the people's republic of china, and had a friendly talk with him.

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands, was present on the occasion.

w.p.h. van oorschot, director general of the dutch economic ministry, was also present.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

the sri lanka government trade delegation led by minister tikiri banda illangaratne left here for kwangchow by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, departmental director of the foreign trade ministry.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were present.

while in peking, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural institutions, an art and crafts exhibition and an exhibition on relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it also went to the peking zoo and saw "mithura", the baby elephant that prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike presented to the chinese children.

Sino-Sri Lanka Commodity Exchange Protocol for 1974 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

a protocol relating to the exchange of commodities between the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka for 1974 was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and sri lanka minister of foreign and internal trade tikiri banda illangaratne signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Communist Party Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

the delegation of the communist party of sweden led by gunnar bylin, chairman of the c.p.s. central committee, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, sian and yenan.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thailand Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

a thailand trade delegation led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening as guest of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

PLA Men in Peking Warmly Celebrate Anniversary of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

commanders and fighters of an artillery unit of the chinese people's liberation army peking units gathered at a solemn ceremony today warmly to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

the camp site of the unit was today festooned with colourful bunting and huge slogans in welcome to the comrades-in-arms from viet nam. as nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other comrades from the two embassies arrived at the camp in the company of yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, they were warmly greeted by liu hai-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, liu kuang and tsui liang, leading members of the artillery unit, and the rank and file.

the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china hung on the backdrop of the rostrum in the meeting hall.

comrades tsui liang and nguyen dong spoke at the meeting.

comrade tsui liang extended the warmest holiday greetings to the heroic vietnamese people and the viet nam people's army on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of his unit. he paid high tribute to the great achievements won by the v.n.p.a. in the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

he said: we are overjoyed at each and every victory won by the heroic vietnamese people and the v.n.p.a. and we regard their victories as our own. it is our hearty wish that the army and people of viet nam will win new and still more brilliant victories in their revolutionary struggles ahead.

comrade tsui liang went on: the friendship between the people of china and viet nam is unbreakable. we are determined to do our best to make due contributions to enhancing this great friendship and militant unity.

comrade nguyen dong in his speech recounted the great victories won by the army and people of viet nam in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said that these victories had created favourable conditions and opened up bright prospects for the vietnamese nation to redouble their efforts to safeguard and consolidate peace, build socialism in the north, realize independence, democracy and peace in the south and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

comrade nguyen dong stated: viet nam and china are socialist fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries was sealed in blood. it is monolithic and everlasting.

the meeting concluded to the powerful strains of "the internationale".

after the ceremony, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms saw a vietnamese film and a theatrical programme presented by an amateur propaganda team organized by fighters of the unit.

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception Marking Founding Anniversary of South Vietnam National Liberation Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this evening in celebration of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

attending the reception were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the r.s.v.n.

present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also on hand was ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

a feature film "the raising storm" reflecting the struggle of the south vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

PDRY Education Delegation Leaves Peking for Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1973)

the education delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by saeed abdul khair annoban, permanent secretary of the ministry of education, left here by train this evening on a visit to the chinese agricultural pace-setter of tachai production brigade in shansi province.

while in peking, the delegation visited tsinghua university, the peking medical college, the people no. 31 middle school, the hsinhua primary school in the western district and the peking no. 4 kindergarten. the guests had discussions with chinese educators and students of universities, middle and primary schools. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went. in tsinghua university, the guests watched students of the electronics department making parts of computers at their workshop, and they saw in the physics laboratory the laser tubes produced by the university and its application in science. the visit to the university ended with a discussion between the guests and teachers and students. during the discussion, the guests inquired into the reforms of the university's enrolment system, and teaching materials and methods.

the education delegation arrived here on december 15. the following evening, they were guests at a banquet given by li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council. alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, hosted a banquet yesterday evening for the visit to china of the delegation.

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 19, 1973)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador tsui chien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him at the presidency recently.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party Celebrating Yugoslav Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and his wife gave a cocktail party here this evening in celebration of the yugoslav army day.

attending the reception were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hsu pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. logistics department, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chou jen-chieh, tsou yen, teng hai-ching and wang ti-kang.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife were present on the occasion.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Paper Upholds 200 Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1973)

the mexican paper "el dia" recently published an article upholding the right to 200 nautical mile territorial waters and opposing the minimum territorial sea limit which the two maritime powers, the soviet union and the united states have tried to impose on developing countries, according to a report from mexico city.

the article said that the third united nations conference on the law of the sea is above all sponsored by the developing countries which "have assumed new attitudes and broken through traditional juridical patterns". it went on to say: "economic development and material welfare of the peoples demand the birth of new institutions. thus ten latin american countries have unilaterally proclaimed their exclusive jurisdiction over a sea zone of 200 miles. many asian and african countries, on their part, have taken a similar path and even countries previously associated with the western powers, such as canada and australia, have joined the movement to make new claims."

referring to mexico's proposition for a patrimonial sea up to 200 miles, the article said this stand "is very far from the positions maintained by the maritime powers".

"both the soviet union and the united states have made it clear that they are prepared to accept the 12 mile limit". accordingly, "the coastal states could become an object of pressure for their adoption of a minimum extent. this is not at all acceptable."

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REVOLUTION IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

Carry the Revolution in the Superstructure Through to the End

- an account of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style forum of intellectuals on the cultural-educational front of Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1973)

"Only by going over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers can we be a fighter carrying the revolution in the superstructure through to the end." This was a common understanding shared at a criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style forum of intellectuals on the cultural education front held by the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee not long ago.

Participating in this forum were mostly teachers, doctors and other cultural-educational workers who had returned to their respective posts in their professional fields after a spell of productive labor and tempering through receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers in factories and in the countryside during the period of the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the forum, they cited many facts from their own experience to tell their own understanding.

Only by Integrating Ourselves with the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Can We Clearly Discern the Orientation of the Revolution in the Superstructure

At the forum, everyone talked about the call of the Party's 10th National Congress, "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the economic base." This is a most important task in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Active participation by personnel engaged in work in the realm of the superstructure should first be called for. But to make ourselves, especially

intellectuals, really become a revolutionary fighter in the superstructure, we must participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and integrate ourselves with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers before we can have clearly discern the orientation of the revolution in the superstructure and resolutely advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Professor Ling Ta-ch'i of the chemical engineering department of the Taiyüan College of Engineering paid sole attention to the training of "bright students" who could score 5 marks in their examinations. He held that it was an "irregular" practice to integrate education with productive labor. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, and saw his past mistakes. But if the old road could not be followed, how should the new road be taken? At the time, he was hesitant and indecisive.

In the past few years, he went in succession to the chemical fertilizer plants in Chiaoch'eng, Hsianghuan, Huaijen, P'ingting, Wenshui, Fenyang and other hsien to join the workers in doing productive labor on the one hand and to help the plants set up technical training classes on the other. In the technical training classes, together with some worker-students with practical experience, he carried out teaching in the light of certain practical problems in production. This not only raised the students' ability to analyze and solve problems but also gave impetus to their activities in innovation and creation. Practice made Ling Ta-ch'i realize that only by insisting on combining education with productive labor to serve proletarian politics could workers with socialist consciousness and culture be trained. And only in this way could the people trained be capable of serving the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and serving socialist construction.

Therefore, after he returned to his teaching post at the college, he joined the revolutionary teachers and students of the chemical engineering department in vigorously criticizing the revisionist educational line that advocated "intellectual culture first" and "marks in command." He energetically linked up the school with plants and initially set up in the department a teaching system based on the three-in-one combination of production, teaching and scientific research. To guard against urban pollution, he and the teachers and students of the chemical engineering department constantly went deep into the midst of chemical plants to join the workers and technicians in studying ways of utilizing waste gases, and scored achievements in this connection.

At the forum, after describing this situation, Ling Ta-ch'i said excitedly, "Going deep into the midst of factories to integrate myself with the workers has made me see clearly the orientation of the revolution in education. Hereafter, I must follow this orientation and, along with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, carry the educational revolution through to the end.

Po Hsin-fu, director of the surgery department of the Shansi Provincial People's Hospital, was formerly a "three-door" [meaning from home through school to work - Ed.) doctor who was unacquainted with the conditions of factories and villages and very seldom considered the question of how to serve the workers,

peasants and soldiers. In 1970, he went to join a production team in the countryside of P'inglu hsien--" a rugged place with 3,000 ditches." In the remote mountain area, he found a poor-peasant female commune member whose feet suffered from tendo-vaginitis. Because he mistook it as a case of bone tuberculosis, he planned to have her feet "wiped out." When this female commune member saw Po Hsin-fu, she said in a painful tone, "With my foot 'wiped out,' how can I apply myself to production!" Things like this made Po Hsin-fu further see the harm of the revisionist health line and understand more deeply the unqualified correctness of Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, lay the emphasis on the countryside." Thereafter, no matter how high the mountain or how steep the slope was, be it day or night, rain (storm) or shine, he always took the trouble to bring medical treatment and medicine to the doorstep, whenever the poor and lower-middle peasants got sick.

Last year, he returned to the Provincial People's Hospital. Though physically separated from the countryside, he still thought of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Over the course of more than one year, he not only led the medical personnel of the whole department in formulating various systems designed to give the poor and lower-middle peasants every convenience in receiving medical treatment and lighten their economic burden, but also started new medical work to meet the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In January this year, led by the Party committee of the hospital, Po Hsin-fu along with other medical personnel successfully performed for the first time a heart operation on a poor lower-middle peasant commune member. Talking about his understanding at the forum, Po Hsin-fu said, "Through integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have not only got a clear idea of how the revolution in health work should be oriented but also improved my professional skills."

Only with the Thoughts and Feelings of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Can We Have the Determination To Persist in Revolution

Those cultural-educational workers attending the forum also mentioned that the revolution in the superstructure is an important aspect of the class struggle launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Only by integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and fostering the sentiment of sharing the same breath and fate with them can we further strengthen our determination in carrying the revolution in the superstructure through to the end.

Lecturer Wu Shao-tsu of the Shansi Mining College recounted this incident: Last year,his college set up a new "speciality in the automation of scientific instruments for the mine." The college Party committee called for the establishment of links between school and factory and the integration of production and scientific research with teaching. It decided to make experimental use of the new technique of measuring gas with electronic technology in the Yangch'üan Coal Mine. When this task was first taken up, everyone was seized with great determination. But when it came to experiments down in the pits, some teachers feared that failure in these experiments might lead to loss of face and wanted to back out.

Seeing this situation, several old workers involved in the experiment made a comparison between the present marked by continuing improvement in gas control by the Party and the state to insure workers' safety in production and the pre-liberation past marked by the capitalists' disregard for workers' safety by letting gas be a constant threat to their personal safety. They pointed out the Party's infinite concern for the mining workers and expressed the determination to overcome all difficulties and to join the technicians in making a successful experiment of this gas-measuring new technique. The mining workers' clearcut class stand and their profound proletarian feelings toward the Party gave the teachers a profound course of education.

The teachers re-studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Before the intellectuals identify themselves with the revolutionary struggle of the masses and before they make up their minds to serve mass interests and integrate themselves with the masses, they often show a tendency toward subjectivism and individualism, their thinking is often devoid of content and they often waver in action." "Only through protracted mass struggle can these shortcomings of the intellectuals be overcome." Everyone came to see clearly that the wavering attitude noticeable in the present experiment was attributable to the presence of the bourgeois individualist thinking in their minds, and that in order to carry the revolution through to the end, they must have in thought and feelings a passionate love for the Party and the socialist enterprise like the mining comrades. Therefore, they closely integrated themselves with the mining workers, initiated a criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign and humbly acquired the fine qualities of the mining workers. After repeated experiments, they finally adopted this new technique in the pit. For the purpose of enabling more workers to grasp this new technique, the teachers and students of the relevant seminar also compile teaching material for us at the spare-time college in the Yangch'üan Coal Mine.

Lecturer Wang Yün of the labor health and occupational disease seminar of the Shansi Medical College also gave her understanding at the forum. She was formerly a doctor of internal medicine in the hospital. In 1971, the leadership of the hospital wanted her to write lectures on occupational diseases in order to carry the prevention and treatment of occupational diseases a step further. She considered that the branch of occupational disease medicine covered a wide range and that many problems had to be solved from powder and dust to poisonous substances, from noise to high temperature. This called for paying frequent visits to factories and mines and the leading of a very unsettled life. She therefore was in a mood to cringe from difficulties. In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, she, on the one hand, criticized the influence of revisionist thinking and, on the other, went to eight mining areas including Taiyüan, Tatung, Yangch'üan, etc., to make investigations. She noticed that many mining workers showed no fear for difficulties and thought nothing of themselves in their effort to extract and produce more coal for the state. This gave her a profound course of education. She came to realize that whether or not attention was paid to the prevention and control of occupational diseases was a question of whether or not there were class feelings for the worker comrades on the broad iron and steel, coal and chemical engineering fronts. The proletarian health enterprise must wholeheartedly serve the workers and peasants. If her own thoughts and feelings were not changed, she could not carry the revolution on the health front through to the end. After her awareness was raised,

with the support of the hospital Party committee, she constantly went deep into the midst of factories and mines to hold forums, to publicize among the worker masses knowledge about the prevention and control of occupational diseases, to carry out work for the prevention and control of occupational disease, to get in touch with the working masses with all ways and means, and to foster a feeling for serving the workers. For over one year, she along with the other teachers and students of the seminar treated over 300 cases of occupational diseases at the early stages, in the process of linking up the operation of open-door school with realities. In addition, preventive physical check-ups were carried out for over 13,000 workers. This won the praise of the working masses.

To Carry the Revolution in the Superstructure Through to the End, We Must Warmly Support Socialist Newborn Things

At the forum, everyone also cited examples to show that the revolution in the superstructure is a great revolution to shatter old things and let new things emerge. Due to the acuteness and complexity of class struggle and the two-line struggle in this sphere, the influence of old traditional forces is relatively deep. Socialist newborn things often suffer from suppression and meet with obstruction. To carry the revolution in this sphere through to the end, we must especially support the newborn things with wholehearted eagerness.

Lecturer Chai Jen-t'ung of the chemistry department of the Shansi Agricultural College recounted his process of understanding on this question. Chai Jen-t'ung had taught lessons in fundamental chemistry in the university for 18 years. Last year, after the worker-peasant-soldier students entered the college, he felt confident that he was able to teach this subject properly. But contrary to his expectations, the students said that his lectures were abstract in content and improperly taught. He felt recalcitrant and thought that it was due to the irregular standard and "poor foundation" of the worker-peasant-soldier students that his lessons "could not be understood." Therefore, he held in doubt such a newborn thing as college education for workers, peasants and soldiers in the revolution in the superstructure. Through criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, he realized that the influence of the revisionist line on his educational thinking and teaching methods was still very deep. Thereafter, he took the initiative in soliciting the views of the worker-peasant-soldier students, and in accordance with the salient feature that the worker-peasant-soldier students had practical experience, he initiated mutual learning and mutual teaching, thus making classroom teaching more lively and vigorous.

Once, in the course of teaching the solubility of salt, he was unable to explain the use of the solubility curve in production. But on the basis of the reality of agricultural production, the students pointed out that in the process of extracting saltpeter, the production of salt when it was hot and of saltpeter when it was cold meant the application of the solubility curve. This gave him considerable education.

Because he adopts with wholehearted eagerness the method of linking up theory with reality to insure proper teaching, all the 60 worker-peasant-soldier students of the class taught by him are now capable of making initial application of

chemical knowledge to explain certain practical problems in production, although half of them had never studied chemistry before their joining the class. This fact makes him realize the great vitality of socialist newborn things and he shows more energetic and fervent support for socialist newborn things.

Surgeon Ma Ching-kun, an associate professor of the Shansi Medical College, once held that "barefoot doctors" had a "rustic air" about them and "lacked scientific knowledge." Later, when he gave mobile medical treatment in the countryside, he contacted many "barefoot doctors," and discovered that they not only played a tremendous role in changing the situation of a rural shortage of medical care and medical supplies but also had some valuable practical experience in many cases. Last year, he was entrusted by the health department to run a training class for orthopedic surgeons and a number of rural "barefoot doctors" were admitted into the class. In teaching, he adopted the method of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, soldiers teaching soldiers," and summed up and popularized the effective medical treatment experience acquired by "barefoot doctors" through practice. Once, he found that a "barefoot doctor" from the countryside had mastered a set of effective methods for correcting skeletal deformities. He invited this student to explain these methods and give demonstrations by correcting skeletal deformities for patients. After this, based on pathological anatomy, he again personally gave a theoretical explanation of these treatment methods and wrote teaching material for the training class. At the forum, Ma Ching-kun said with deep feeling that the socialist newborn things grew up in their struggle with old ideas and old influences. To carry the revolution in the superstructure through to the end, we must weed out the old and let the new emerge, criticize the revisionist line, wipe out the influence of old traditional forces and warmly support the socialist newborn things.

The cultural-educational workers participating in the forum finally said that although there had been some changes in thoughts and feelings through covering a part of the road to integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, yet they were still a long way from the goal of shifting their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and thoroughly transforming their world outlook. To carry the revolution in the superstructure through to the end, they were determined to advance along the direction charted by Chairman Mao and continue to strive to make headway along the broad path of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. (NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, December 12, 1973)

* * *

LITERATURE

An Ode to Youth in the Socialist Era

- a comment on the molding of the image of Chung Wei-hua in the novel, The Journey

by

Lung Wei-p'in (隆蔚品)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 12, 1973)

The novel The Journey (by Kuo Hsien-hung, Shanghai People's Publishing House) portrays a group of Shanghai educated youth who responded to the great call of Chairman Mao, and made their way to the frontierland in Heilungchiang to join and settle in production teams to make revolution. The writer learns from the revolutionary model plays the principle of "giving prominence to three things" in creation, and applies in creation the method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to successfully mold the heroic image of a revolutionary educated youth called Chung Wei-hua, and compose an ode to youth in the socialist era.

I

The image of a proletarian hero must be a "typical character in a typical environment." The writer stands on the plane of the time, molds the heroic image of Chung Wei-hua in the typical environment of the great proletarian cultural revolution so that the hero displays a strong contemporary pose.

The novel started with presenting before the reader the turbulence of the great cultural revolution: on one side there was the raging thunderstorm of the Red Guard movement that swept away with the force of an avalanche the mire of the old world; on the other side was the united action of imperialism, revisionism and reaction against China, with socialist imperialism grasping the opportunity of our great cultural revolution to recklessly provoke armed conflicts along our country's border. Far-sighted Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Educated young men, go to the countryside," thus paving a broad road for training tens of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Thousands of young Red Guard fighters and educated youngsters passionately responded to Chairman Mao's great call. They went up to the mountain and rural areas, sped to the borderland, frontierland, and converged to form a magnificent revolutionary onflow. Chung Wei-hua was a trail blazer emerging from this revolutionary torrent. He held up high the banner "To rebel against the reactionaries is justified." He charged intrepidily and carried all before him. Then he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, rushed to the northern border of the fatherland and firmly took the revolutionary road together with the workers and peasants. The sending of educated youth to the mountain and rural areas was a great revolutionary feat that knew no precedent in the past. It was a continuation of the earth-shaking Red Guard movement. Full of heroism, Chung Wei-hua was clearly aware of the historical mission he shouldered and that the road they took was the same road taken by our revolutionary educated young men at large. They dared to make revolution, to rebel and to make the most thorough rupture with the old traditional ideas. They relentlessly criticized with their own actions swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, who smeared the movement for sending young people to the mountain

and rural areas. They shattered the sweet dream of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in pinning their hope on the younger generation.

Because the story uses a broad span of background of the time and thick revolutionary atmosphere to make conspicuous by contrast the characters and personalities, and bring out the salient features of the personages, the heroic image of Chung Wei-hua is of profound and typical significance. He was a new communist nursed with Mao Tse-tung thought, constantly marching forward along the road of continuous revolution. His consciousness for revolution, his militant passion for forging ahead, his tenacity and fortitude in overcoming all difficulties, his ability to make sharp distinction between love and hatred, his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, his modest, prudent, dispassionate and truth-seeking style of work are all very apt descriptions of the fine qualities of the revolutionary young men of our time. Chung Wei-hua is an outstanding youth of our time, a good model for us to learn from. His heroic deeds have whipped up the sprays of youth in our hearts and inspired us to offer our youth to the great communist cause like Chung Wei-hua who used his burning youth and hot blood to compose the most magnificent chapter of his own revolutionary journey.

II

Any literary work that attempts to reveal the essence of life and mold the lofty and perfect heroic image of the proletariat must follow the basic line of the Party, with the image carved in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Strong weeds stand out in a gale, genuine gold is refined with fire. The heroic character of a hero can only be illustrated by his heroic deeds in the sharp conflict of contradictions.

The author of The Journey portrayed his characters in the midst of the turmoil of class struggle. From the novel, we can see that Chung Wei-hua's Pine brigade was at the most complicated border area where class struggle was most acute. Abroad there were the frenzied provocations of social-imperialism. At home, there was the hidden spy enemy agent Chang Shan who represented the class enemy and was "backed" by social-imperialism and who vainly attempted to corrupt the educated young people from within and without, to undermine the movement "down to the countryside," and to win over the younger generation from the proletariat.

In the struggle against social-imperialism, Chung Wei-hua's character of fearing not violence and daring to struggle is vividly described. He learned from the revolutionary spirit of those martyrs who heroically laid down their lives in the struggle against revisionism. To meet the need of getting prepared against war, he always went first whether it involved planting telegraph poles on the hard-frozen land, or effecting emergency repairs along the defense line at the border, or clearing the wilderness for sowing. He did not fear hard work that cracked the joint between the thumb and the index finger, the numbing cold, nor the fire from enemy snipers. He gave tit-for-tat and fought resolutely. In order to check the activities of the enemy agents of social-imperialism, Chung Wei-hua braved severe cold at a temperature of more than 40 degrees below zero and laid ambush in the snow. He followed the example of You Shao-yun who calmly stayed in the midst of a conflagration. He kept on reminding himself

with class enmity and national hatred, and insisted on working two shifts at a stretch till he finally caught the enemy agent. All this shows the fine qualities of the new generation carrying on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The novel reveals Chung Wei-hua's high degree of consciousness in class struggle. He bettered his skills in class struggle through practicing them. In his struggle with the hidden class enemy Chang Shan, he was able to infer from minor clues that he picked up: From Chang Ta-wei's "riding dispute," he realized that Chiangshan village was "not peaceful at all" from Chang Shan's instigation of Yu Ch'un-pao to "play games" uphill in order to get some cash, and his aiding and abetting the youngsters to smoke, to drink, and to read yellow books, he sensed that those were the class enemy's "signals to launch rabid attacks against us." Although Chang Shan was an old hand in espionage who was very vicious and cunning and good at playing the double-game, he could not hoodwink Chung Wei-hua. Through class struggle, Chung continuously become more capable in struggle and strengthened his discerning ability. Chapter 30 of the novel, "The Eve Before Sowing," describes how Chung Wei-hua made his way into the dungeon of danger to make investigations and studies. He dared to fight and was good at fighting. This was the sublimation of his character. When he found out from Tao A Pao's disclosure about Chang Shan's series of sabotage activities and his malicious intentions, he began a direct confrontation with Chang Shan that dumb-founded him. Chang "dared not look Chung Wei-hua in the face." From then on, Chung Wei-hua became more cautious with Chang Shan. Finally under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, he relied on the strength of the masses, followed the enemy's footprints, initiated an attack and unmasked the enemy. Because the author portrays the hero Chung Wei-hua in the turmoil of class struggle, he gives the latter three-dimensional image and makes him radiate with the luster of bravery, intelligence, and stubbornness that constitute the salient features of his character.

III

To mold the heroic image of the proletariat, simultaneously with portraying the heroic deeds of the hero, it is necessary to reveal his high spiritual realm so as to give the character the ideal luster. The author of the novel has used his colorful brushes to paint the hero's exalted and rich inner world.

Chung Wei-hua was a practical, diligent worker, as well as a new communist man filled with revolutionary ideals. He had a high awareness of the two-line struggle, was able to combine his future and free choice with the needs of the revolution and the far-reaching goal of communism, and was determined to "use his own hands to create a wealthy and strong country." He said, "What the revolution needs is my free choice." He let the revolution choose him and volunteered to go to settle in the Pine brigade where the struggle was most trying and the conditions were most complicated. He cautiously and attentively carried out every kind of commonplace work with no detail overlooked. He showed his high fighting spirit, vigor, enthusiasm and initiative through his work.

The novel reveals deeper and deeper Chung Wei-hua's practical spirit in fighting for the realization of his high ideals. He knew the truth that "nothing would be achieved if the educated do not cooperate with the workers, peasants, and the common people." He not only learned production skills from Li Te-chiang and acquired a pair of iron hands like him; more importantly he learned from him his experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle, and to forge a red heart. He modeled himself after the poor peasants, slit beans till his hands bled, and looked for "leeches" till his feet cracked as a result of cold. He gave no thought to the hardship and exhaustion, but just compared himself with the poor peasants, and saw his own inadequacies for lack of training.

The chapter "A Bright Oil Lamp" shows the loftiness of his thought for continuous revolution through Chung Wei-hua criticism of Sung T'ao's poem. Chung had a deep affection for revolution. He treated his comrades as brothers, and was warm as spring. He went to chat with Sung T'ao and criticized those who thought that "there is nothing to be learned in the countryside," and "the reform is almost complete," and other erroneous ideas. He fully realized the long-term and arduous nature of the task of transforming the world outlook. He consciously made himself comply with the five requirements set for successors to the revolution and proceeded step by step.

The portrayal of the image of the hero completed at the climax of the story. The climax is where the clash of contradictions was most acute and concentrated and where the heroic qualities of the hero are most fully exhibited. In the last chapter "Starting Point," the author pushes Chung Wei-hua to the forefront of contradiction and struggle. He fought against the class enemy who put up a last-ditch struggle attempted to stake all on a single throw of the dice. He also had to struggle against a most perilous natural environment. To prevent the newly constructed bridge abutment from washing away by flood water, Chung Wei-hua day and night stood on the skeleton of the abutment in the torrents to drive in additional piles. For the sake of protecting his comrade-in-arms, he took off his own safety belt and gave it to another person. These heroic deeds of self-sacrifice have already vividly illustrated the leap in the character of Chung Wei-hua. But the author is still not satisfied, and he keeps the readers' mind in suspense after portraying the fall of Chung Wei-hua into the water. He then stretches his imagination, uses a lyrical style of reminiscence, and unveils the full spiritual world of the hero. He also adopts the tactic of indirect description and uses the harmonious proletarian feeling of the hero and the masses to make conspicuous by contrast lofty and perfect image of the hero.

IV

The success of the novel as an artistic creation rests with the author's successful description of the environment of the life of a hero. Chung Wei-hua's growth to maturity reflects the glittering real life of our people. It glorifies the great Party, the great people, and the great Mao Tse-tung thought.

The author has accurately portrayed the relation between the formation of a heroic character and social practice. Chung Wei-hua was born to a poor

worker's family filled with hatred. The "worker's license, numbered uniform, contract for life" soaked with blood and hate which he inherited from his mother and the old society, and the sad, blood family history were but one of the factors that prompted Chung to become a proletarian hero. The more important factors were his following the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the three great revolutionary movements, his conscious revolution, his boldness in action, his exacting demands, and his constantly moving forward. The novel gives a penetrating and touching account of Chung Wei-hua's diligent study of the writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao,and his effort to transform his world outlook in conjunction with the practice of struggle. One point that deserves special mention is that the story has portrayed the infinitely good real life in the socialist new countryside today, and the revolutionary changes that are new every day and different every month. It has set good conditions for the training and growth of the educated young people. The countryside is also a university. It is a vast world for all educated youngsters with ambitions. The rain and sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the great revolutionary reality of socialism has nurtured a new generation.

The Journey has correctly described the relation between the formation of the character of a hero and the acceptance of re-education from the poor peasants. It has successfully sculptured the magnificent images of Li Te-chiang, Uncle and Aunt Kuan, and other poor and lower-middle peasants. With profound proletarian feelings the writer has eulogized to his heart's content the minds of those who devote all their energy to the training of successors to the revolution for the Party. They gave Chung Wei-hua and other educated young people political training, assistance in production and showed concern for their well-being as though they were their own children. Party branch secretary Li Te-chiang was the guide in Chung Wei-hua's forward march. He guided the way with the Party's basic line, gave Chung Wei-hua proletarian education, led him to wrestle in the stormy class struggle, set an example with his own conduct in every place and taught by words and deeds. Through learning by contrast, Chung Wei-hua comprehended the clearcut class stand taken by Li Te-chiang in struggle, his foresight and strategy for struggle, and his method of patient guidance, and gradually transformed them into his own fine qualities. Because of the guidance of the older generation of revolutionaries, a new generation of revolutionaries have grown up fast.

The novel, The Journey, through portraying the heroic image of Chung Wei-hua, has provided us with invaluable experience. As it correctly depicts re-education by the poor peasants, it has profoundly demonstrated the absolute correctness of the teaching, "It is necessary for the educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," and revealed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

*

The success in the creation of The Journey is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolution in literature and art. It is a result of the writer's conscientiously going into the midst of life to transform his world outlook, studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and learning from society and the fine qualities of the heroes. The novel draws material from the heroic deeds

of Chin Hsün-hua, but the writer has broken through the limitations of real persons and deeds, and molded this heroic image that "originates from life but is higher than life" through refining and generalizing the life experience of the broad masses of educated youth.

Sending educated youngsters to mountain and rural areas is a great strategy for training and making millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and is also a deep-going ideological revolution. The novel has laid greater emphasis on Chung Wei-hua's heroic deeds in the struggle against the enemy and nature, but the author has not made a lively and vigorous description of the contradiction and conflict between the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook in the training of successors, and the role played by Chung Wei-hua in the two-line struggle. This is where the novel is inadequate. To sum up, The Journey is a successful creation, and its emergence is another new harvest among the novels produced in recent years.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Millions of Young Town People Settle in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

more than eight million educated young people have left chinese cities and towns to settle in the countryside during the past five years. this is something new that has happened in the great proletarian cultural revolution, an event that has far-reaching significance for the chinese socialist revolution and construction.

the young people and their parents warmly responded to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. let us mobilize. comrades in the rural areas should welcome them."

chinese youth movement has taken on a new look since millions of educated young people took the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. the young people study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in conjunction with the practice of the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and modestly accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. they take an active part in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and give scope to their knowledge in carrying out scientific experiments, developing socialist culture and eliminating outmoded habits and customs.

during the past few years, about 60,000 of these young people have been admitted into the communist party of china and more than 830,000 into the communist youth league. over 240,000 educated young people have been promoted leading cadres at various levels.

eighty young people from tientsin settled in the mawuying production brigade of wenan county in north china's hopei province. led by the brigade party branch, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in reclaiming wasteland, planting trees and building irrigation projects. output of this low-yielding brigade went up and this year reached the targets set for grain, cotton, pig-raising and afforestation in the national programme for agricultural development. the brigade sold and delivered as tax 400 tons of surplus grain to the state, averaging five tons per family. it is now an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

sun li-che, who went from peking to settle in yenchuan county of shensi province, northwest china, serves the commune peasants as a "barefoot doctor". he has helped build up a cooperative medical system in the village under the leadership of the brigade party branch. working with other "barefoot doctors", he has treated 20,000 patients over the past few years. with simple medical apparatus and equipment, they have done more than one hundred fairly big operations, including relieving intestinal obstruction and uterectomy, without a single infection or fatality.

wang kuei-hsiang from peking who settled in heilungkiang province, northeast china, serves the local peasants wholeheartedly as a school teacher. she makes house calls to coach pupils and ask parents to comment on her teaching. she has overcome many difficulties to help deaf-mutes study and successfully used acupuncture to treat some of them. in december 1971 when wang kuei-hsiang was 18 years old, she was admitted into the communist party of china and was elected a member of the provincial committee of the communist youth league this year.

the educated young people have tempered themselves in the three revolutionary movements in the countryside. this is an important way to train and bring up millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and a major strategic step to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and build socialism.

the young people by their own experience are sweeping aside the old ideas of looking down on the peasants and farm work. this is part of the profound revolution in the superstructure, which is full of struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies. in order to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and sabotage chairman mao's revolutionary line, liu shao-chi, lin piao and like swindlers spread such reactionary absurdities as "study in order to become officials", "go to the countryside to make a name for oneself" and "going to the countryside is a disguised form of reform through labour". they tried to corrupt and win over the younger generation.

in this struggle, the educated young people, workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, under the leadership of the party, conscientiously study chairman mao's instructions on educated young people going to the countryside, deepen the criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and consciously march forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

many parents tell their children how their families suffered in the old society and encourage them to build a socialist countryside. veteran party members, red army

men and cadres related to their sons and daughters the glorious tradition of the party and advise them never to divorce themselves from the masses. fortyone leading cadres in southeastern shansi province, north china, took the lead in sending their children to the rural areas. everywhere people now look upon farm work as an honour.

with great revolutionary enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility to the people, leading comrades on party committees at all levels pay attention to the political maturing of such educated young people. they go to basic units to visit the young people and help them solve problems in study and daily life. they try to bring the initiative of the youngsters into play. publishing houses in shanghai and other places have specially published books for the young people. much work has been done to train and commend advanced young activists and to promote young women to leading posts.

COAL MINES

Kailuan Colliery Tops Annual Production Plan

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 22, 1973)

the kailuan colliery, one of china's biggest coal mines, fulfilled its 1973 production plan 18 days ahead of time. output hit an all-time high following big increases in the past five years.

opened a century ago, this north china colliery is faced each year with increasing difficulties in coal extraction and haulage. but production has kept rising. its average annual output during the 1968-1972 period was 31 per cent more than that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. in 1972 it outstripped the designed capacity by 43 per cent.

the success stems primarily from the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work which fired the miners with enthusiasm. in an emulation drive to increase production and practise economy, the linhsi mine set a record in average daily output in early december and fulfilled the annual plan 19 days ahead of schedule. the tangchiachuang mine revised its production target upward on six occasions and hit a record output this year. the machiakou mine, the

smallest in the colliery, produced twice as much coal per day as it was designed to. it fulfilled the annual production target 45 days ahead of time.

output of the kailuan colliery from january to november averaged a 12.5 per cent increase compared with the same 1972 period.

by the end of november, 556 advanced workers had come to the fore in the movement to increase production and practise economy. communist party member wu hsu-chih, an old miner, had never been absent from or late for work since he came to the colliery 24 years ago. upon his return from the tenth party congress held in august, he headed directly for the mines to convey chairman mao's warm regards for the miners and joined them at the work face the next day. transport worker hou chan-yu of the chaokochuang mine often did extra work to help produce more coal. he had a 20-day holiday at a seaside sanatorium this summer. after he returned he voluntarily worked extra hours which more than made up for the 20-day absence. the young workers also did splendidly. twentythree-year-old miner ma chun-ping finished as much work as done by six miners previously.

seventeen tunnelling and mining teams in linhsi, fankochuang, luchiatuo and other mines improved the colliery's or their mines' records this year. the colliery set more production records this year than in any previous year.

ASTRONOMY

Bright Comet to Appear This Winter and Next Spring

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 22, 1973)

tzuchinshan (purple mountain) observatory in nanking reports sighting a bright comet that will be visible this winter and next spring.

the comet is now moving round the sun in a parabolic orbit. the comet passes the earth at an inclination of about 14 degrees. it is becoming brighter as it approaches the sun.

the comet appeared in the southeastern sky near the horizon before dawn in the first twenty days of december. as it was low on the horizon it was not easily visible to the naked eye. on december 28 the comet will pass its perihelion at a speed of about 110 kilometres per second. at that time it will be within some twentyone million kilometres of the sun and about one hundred and sixty million kilometres from earth. before and after the comet passes its perihelion it will be close to the sun and eclipsed by it and therefore invisible for a period. in january 1974 the comet will pass to the other side of the sun and appear in the southwestern sky after dusk. the comet will be readily visible in china before and after the traditional spring festival. the comet will then recede from the sun and become steadily dimmer. during the first ten days of next february it will become invisible to the naked eye.

a comet is a heavenly body in the solar system. astronomical observatories in various countries detect about ten comets a year. this comet was spotted by the hamburg observatory in west germany on march 7 this year. it is the sixth new comet sighted in the world this year.

SPORTS

China's Mass Sports Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

china's mass sports movement was promoted on a wider scale in 1973 and drew more followers than before, thanks to the conscientious implementation of chairman mao's directive "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" in industrial enterprises, villages, pasturelands, schools and army units.

it is playing an important role in developing the nation's physical fitness in the interest of socialist revolution and construction.

among the million-strong workers in tientsin, 40 per cent are taking part in the work-break physical exercises programme. other workers in this important chinese industrial base are taking part in various ball games, foot racing, traditional chinese boxing and other sports activities.

in tsingtao, a textile centre, 2.1 million people went in for swimming last summer. in commercial departments where sports had not been widely promoted, a lively sports programme was launched in 1973. in peking's main shopping centres, department stores, barber shops, bath houses and restaurants started for their workers a programme of physical exercises, skipping, tug-of-war, foot racing and badminton, culminating in an inter-trade sports meet.

in addition to their own sports, workers in the communications and transport departments also provide sports for passengers. a welcome practice is the broadcast physical exercises on railway station platforms for long distance commuters.

a survey of china's developing rural sports in a dozen counties in anhwei province shows commune peasants taking to a variety of sports, and more than 70 per cent of the production brigades in these counties have their own track and field, basketball and other sports teams. mountainous taichiang county in kweichow province where sports remained underdeveloped in the past, now has 600 basketball teams, including 66 women's teams, and 300 basketball courts for its crowded tournament schedule.

all-peasant track and field competitions were held by counties and people's communes in various parts of the country throughout the year, in addition to all-peasant basketball tournaments.

sports events suitable to local conditions are promoted among the chinese people's liberation army units whether they are stationed in airports, wharves, border area outposts or on coastal islands, or in regular barracks. their aim is to develop physical fitness, enrich cultural life in the service and help officers and men acquire alertness, agility, bravery and strong will.

stationed on a one-square kilometre islet of rocky hillocks, the fighters of the sixth company of a foochow unit blasted the rocks and built a 46-metre-long and 21-metre-wide sports ground and 17 lesser playgrounds. they play basketball, volleyball, table tennis and have gymnastic training on the tiny islet.

secondary and primary schools throughout the country have made fast progress in promoting sports to help the pupils make all-round development morally, intellectually and physically. prior to the national middle school students sports meet in august, selective trials were held from schools up to the county, regional, municipal and provincial levels. each selective trial often drew more than 1,000 entrants.

in liaoning province, northeast china, the number of basketball and football players in secondary and primary schools rose from 700,000 in 1972 to two million in 1973.

the number of sparetime sports schools for juniors increased from 800 in 1972 to 1,011 in 1973. these schools in all parts of the country have a total enrolment of 110,000. they are instrumental in developing physical fitness among the youngsters, training activists for regular schools and promoting extra-curricular physical training.

kindergarten sports meets were held in shanghai, kwangchow, hofei and harbin on june 1, the international children's day.

on the basis of mass participation, china's 1973 sports calendar was more crowded than before. the number of nation-wide competitions increased from 17 in 1972 to 30 in 1973, and the number of sports events involved increased from 14 to 18.

the aim of such competitions was not to decide the winner and the loser, but to raise standards of sports by the collective efforts of the competitors and to give stimulus to the mass sports movement. most participants in the national competitions were rising young sportsmen emerging from the mass sports movement in the past two years. they showed good physical development and skill as well as fast progress.

china's sports movement has achieved mass participation on the strength of its close integration with productive labour and militia training. at the hsiangchiang machine plant in hunan province, workers of the repair and foundry shops go in for weight lifting and dumb bell exercises in addition to work-break exercises so that they can carry and lift greater weight. those in the hot treatment workshop have worked out a set of knee bending exercises because they have little leg exercise in their routine.

in wanjung county, shansi province, 257 production brigades have organized physical training groups, one each for the peasant militia units. in coordination with military training, their daily physical training includes running, basketball and other ball games, hand grenade throwing and obstacle races.

under the guidance of the party committee, the trade union, communist youth league and women's organizations in all parts of the country pay attention to mass participation in sports. this ensures steady progress in the mass sports movement. the shanghai trade union council run short-term training courses for factory sports activists. the trainees study the principles of socialist sports and acquire sports expertise. 170 trainees completed a recent course and have returned to their factories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 22, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for peking by special plane today in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army of albania, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the a.p.a. political department, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and leading members of the departments concerned under the municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, and the shanghai militia.

while in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited a textile machinery plant, where they also watched the plant's militiamen at drill in bayonet charge and air raid. at the end of the performance, petrit dume made a heart-warming speech, praising the militiamen for their rapid movements and fine skills. he said that the chinese people and their army and militia, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung, unite as one man and can surely wipe out the enemy intruders. in a tannery, the albanian comrades-in-arms watched its militia men and women operating anti-aircraft guns, and had photographs taken together with them.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from hangchow on december 18 and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the p.l.a. shanghai garrison. it also visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai electric wire and cable factory and the municipal children's palace. they were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

Albanian National Youth Swimming Team Leaves Peking For Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

the albanian national youth swimming team left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to china. team leader is muhamet matou, and deputy leaders are kristag kita and gazmend toska.

the team was given a warm send-off at the airport by chang hsi-jang, a leading member of the chinese water sports association, as well as chinese coaches and swimmers.

present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

the czechoslovak government trade delegation with m. bursa, vice-minister of foreign trade, as its leader and a. kondrk as its deputy leader, left here for home by plane today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

President Pompidou Sends Letter of Thanks to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

president georges pompidou of the republic of france has sent a letter to acting chairman tung pi-wu, thanking the chinese government for presenting him and the french people with a pair of giant pandas.

the letter says: "i learned with pleasure of the decision of the government of the people's republic of china to present a pair of pandas to me as well as to the french people.

"you can be sure that my compatriots and myself are very much impressed by this gesture which testifies to the friendly relations between our two countries.

"i take this opportunity to tell you the excellent memory i cherish of my recent visit in your country and the pleasure that i was able to talk with you.

"please accept, mr. chairman, my sincere thanks and the assurances of my highest consideration," the letter concluded.

French Table Tennis Team Plays Series of Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

the french table tennis team played its third series of friendly match with the chinese team before a capacity crowd at the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium in peking this evening.

yesterday evening, the french players put up a sterling performance to win by 5:4 from the chinese team made up of the world singles champion hsi en-ting, the current chinese national champion li chen-shih and wang wen-jung. there was a standing ovation for both teams at the end of the exciting match.

in their match this evening the visitors looked slightly exhausted as if they had not quite recovered from their stupendous efforts in winning the thrilling match yesterday evening.

the chinese team of li chen-shih, han shih-yi and hsu shao-fa won the match 5:0 from the french team of jacques secretin, jean-denis constant and patrick birocheau.

the chinese women's team of kao ai-li, ko hsin-ai and yen kuei-li won the match 5:1 from claude bergeret, evelyn lecler and brigitte thiriet. bergeret won her match from kao ai-li 21-18, 13-21, 21-19.

details of yesterday's men's team match:

birocheau beat li chen-shih 23-21, 14-21, 21-17. secretin bt wang wen-jung 21-14, 21-12. phillippe molodzoff lost to hsi en-ting 15-21, 11-21. secretin bt li chen-shih 15-21, 21-19, 23-21. birocheau lost to hsi en-ting 16-21, 15-21. molodzoff lost to wang wen-jung 8-21, 11-21. secretin bt hsi en-ting 21-23, 21-17, 21-10. molodzoff lost to li chen-shih 10-21, 8-21. birocheau bt wang wen-jung 21-18, 21-19.

the french table tennis delegation will leave peking by air tomorrow for friendly matches and a sight-seeing tour of shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND KOREA

China-Korea Friendship Association Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1973)

the delegation of the china-korea friendship association arrived here today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation is led by yang chun-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and a leading member of the china-korea friendship association.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and finance minister; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations and vice-chairman of the korea-china friendship association; and labouring masses of the capital.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present at the airport.

a banquet was given this evening by the central committee of the korea-china friendship association in honour of the chinese delegation.

chairman kim gyong ryon and leader of the chinese delegation yang chun-fu spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people.

CHINA AND LAOS

Feature Story from Laos: Live in Revolutionary Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

following is a feature story from laos about the visit of a chinese friendship delegation to the liberated zone in laos.

the visit was made from late november to early december. but the na koy plateau was still green. as soon as the delegation members set foot on the land of the liberated areas, they were surrounded by an atmosphere of fraternal feelings and joy. wherever they went they received cordial welcome and hospitality. maysouk saysompheng and sinkapo chounlamani, members of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and savay from the supreme command of the lao people's liberation army made a special trip to the lao-viet nam border to meet the delegation. they accompanied the delegation throughout its visit and finally lingeringly saw off their chinese comrades-in-arms at the border. the headquarters of the l.p.f. central committee in a mountainous area was newly decorated to greet the friendly envoys of the chinese people. a welcoming meeting was held by the army and people in the liberated areas. they held the traditional "basi" ceremonies and danced with the members of the delegation lao national dances.

on their way to xiang kho, the delegation stopped over at a hamlet of half a dozen households. overjoyed with the arrival, the hospitable villagers immediately brought out bananas, suger canes, papaya, manioc, sweet potatoes, etc. to entertain the chinese guests.

though they met for the first time, they seemed as members of the same family.

chairman souphanouvong, vice-chairman kaysone phomvihane and other leading members of the l.p.f. central committee received the chinese delegation separately. chairman khamsouk keola and other leading members of the patriotic neutralist forces alliance, had conversations with it. it also met the lao patriotic front delegation. on these occasions, a lot was said in praise of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and lao peoples forged in their protracted common struggles. many lao friends who had visited china gladly reviewed the friendship in chats with members of the chinese delegation.

head of xieng kho district, sam neua province, who was nearly blind because of his untold sufferings under the reactionaries and recovered his sight after treatment in china in 1967, greeted the chinese guests as his long-separated comrades-in-arms. his remarks at a reception he gave summed up his heartfelt emotion: peace had just restored in laos. "we are still not able to offer you as much as we wish to, but we do welcome you from the bottom of our hearts." these few words moved the chinese guests a great deal.

"china and laos are linked by mountains and rivers; the hearts of the two peoples are bound to each other." these phrases were often quoted when chinese and lao comrades talked about the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples. at the traditional "basi" ceremony held in sam neua province for the chinese delegation, thaoma khaykhamphithoum, head of the province, expressed the hope that "when our chinese comrades leave for home after concluding their visit, their minds stay with us." leader of the chinese delegation chen kang replied warmly, "our visit to the lao liberated zone has made us reluctant to leave you. the hearts of the chinese and lao peoples will be linked together forever exclamation"

the chinese delegation spent the days in revolutionary friendship and profound feelings of the lao people toward the chinese people.

speaking on behalf of the lao people at a banquet given on the eve of the chinese delegation's departure, sisavat keobounhuong, member of the l.p.f. central committee, asked the chinese delegation to assure the chinese people that the lao people will be worthy of comrades-in-arms and brothers of the great chinese people. chen kang said, we pledge that as we brought with us the deep friendship of the chinese people toward the lao people when we came here, we will surely take back the profound brotherhood of the lao people for the chinese people so that the people of our two countries will always be united, fight together and win our common victories."

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chairman of Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

m. nur khan, chairman of the pakistan international airlines corporation, and three other pakistan guests arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

the guests were greeted at the airport by the c.a.a.c. director-general ma jen-hui, deputy director-general shen tu, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here.

ma jen-hui hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the pakistan friends.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

System for "Security" or For Aggression and Expansion

- Commentary by Hsinhua correspondent -

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

1973 has been a year in which the soviet revisionist clique feverishly advocated the establishment of a "system of collective security in asia". brezhnev, chieftain of the clique, has come out in person to peddle this idea at various meetings and in talks with heads of government of a number of asian countries. other soviet revisionist bosses have also been hawking it here and there, trying to inveigle others into joining it.

the fact that the soviet union, a european country has shown such unusual "concern" for peace and security in asia cannot but make one wonder: what kind of stuff is its "system of collective security in asia"? what is its real purpose in trying to rig up this system in such a hurry?

it was in june, 1969, during its frantic anti-china

campaign, that the soviet revisionist clique came up with its "system of collective security in asia". however, it has since shown some diffidence in promoting it, and glossed over such important questions as the nature, purpose and task of this system, never quite daring to put it forward in clear-cut terms. it has contented itself with setting out high-sounding generalities such as "non-use of force among nations", "respect for sovereignty", "non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries", "non-encroachment on borders" and "extensive development of economy", and so on and so forth.

being "socialist in words, imperialist in deeds", the soviet revisionist clique is an old hand in passing off fish-eyes for pearls. as a matter of fact, in the last four years and more all its acts in asia under cover of its proclaimed principles have been imperialistic, pure and simple.

it may be recalled that after proposing this "system of collective security in asia", the soviet revisionist clique signed bilateral treaties for "peace and friendship" with asian countries. the soviet revisionist praise these treaties as "the first bricks" in "the edifice of collective security in asia" and "an essential link" in the "system of collective security in asia". however, a cause for wonder is that, far from bringing security to the region, the signing of these treaties has invariably been followed by armed aggression and conflicts. after the signing of the soviet-indian treaty in 1971, india launched a large-scale war of aggression against pakistan, which resulted in the dismemberment of the latter and a big turmoil throughout the subcontinent. in 1972, the soviet union signed a treaty of "friendship and cooperation" with another asian country; tension and armed border conflicts between the states in that area immediately ensued. is there one iota of peace and security to be found in these treaties which are named as "bricks" for an "edifice of security"?

the soviet revisionist clique boasts that the "most important aim" of this "system of collective security in asia" is "to put an end to interventions in any form by any one from any side". but what is the reality? it is precisely the soviet revisionists who have repeatedly interfered in the internal affairs of other countries and engaged in sabotage and subversion. they have continued their interference in and subversion of the sovereign state of pakistan after its dismemberment. they have gone so far as to send weapons in large quantities to pakistan separatists through various channels and give them secret training in "guerrilla warfare". they have similarly engaged in acts of intervention and subversion against other asian countries. their subversive and sabotage activities against china have been unceasing. in their relations with foreign countries, the usual practice of the soviet revisionists is to send in spies and collect intelligence.

how can these acts square with the soviet revisionists' high-sounding phraseology of "putting an end to interventions in any form"?

the soviet revisionist clique claims that "collective security in asia", just as with the "collective security in europe", is "inconceivable" without recognizing the "immutability of existing borders" and that it is imperative to "check all attempts tending to redemarcate post-war borders". but, as is well-known, the soviet revisionists have stubbornly refused to return to japan its four northern islands, and viciously attacked the japanese people's just claim for the return of their northern territory as "a revanchist campaign". take their attitude toward the people's republic of china, another neighbour. tsarist russia, through a series of unequal treaties imposed on china, annexed more than 1.5 million square kilometres of chinese territory. on the basis of these very treaties china is willing to settle the sino-soviet boundary question. however, the soviet revisionists are still not satisfied. they insist on occupying territory they have seized from china beyond the areas defined by these treaties, and arbitrarily refuse to take account of china's view. obviously what they call "immutability of existing borders" actually means the illegal occupation of the territories of other countries which they hope to perpetuate and legalize. and this is one of the important objectives behind their move to establish the "system of collective security in asia."

the soviet revisionists have repeatedly advocated "regional economic cooperation" among asian countries as a means of setting up the "system of collective security in asia". recently they again put up a proposal for a "regional economic and cultural united organization of southeast asia and south asia", spread the notion that only by "cooperating" with the soviet union can the asian countries, whose national economies have suffered from neo-colonialism, enjoy "the superiority of international division of labour." but many asian countries understand clearly what soviet revisionists' "economic cooperation" means. in the guise of "economic aid", the soviet revisionists have gradually taken over control of india's iron and steel, machinery, oil refinery and power industries, exploiting the country through these industrial sectors. since october 1967, in the name of loan repayment they have appropriated, to the amount of 2,500 million cubic metres annually, all the natural gas output of another sovereign country in asia. small wonder some asian journals point out that "soviet revisionism's infiltration is all-pervasive" and that "in its relations with other countries, particularly those of the third world, the soviet union has assumed the character of a predatory imperialist state out to extract and wring every drop of benefit from these countries."

the "system of collective security in asia" being peddled by the soviet revisionists was designed to serve

their policies of military expansion and intimidation. since their armed encroachment upon the chinese territory of chenpao island in 1969, the soviet revisionists have maintained massive deployment of troops along the chinese border as an active military threat. to make a show of force, the soviet revisionists have sent naval ships in large numbers to cruise the indian ocean; and they have also procured from some coastal countries access rights to ports and bases there. the soviet revisionists are trying to extend step by step their sphere of influence to the red sea, the gulf, the bay of bengal and the strait of malacca. to this end, they have called for the "internationalization" of the strait of malacca, a deliberate attempt to encroach on the sovereignty of the countries on both sides of the strait. their warships have been making more frequent calls on the japanese straits of soya, tsugaru and tsushima. all this shows that the soviet revisionists' phrases, "non-use of force" and "no threat of force", are an outright sham.

a host of facts show that the real aim of the soviet revisionists in proposing the "system of collective security in asia" under the pretext of "maintaining security" is to consolidate their vested interests and step up infiltration and expansion so as to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in asia. the root cause of insecurity in this part of the world lies precisely in this.

the soviet revisionists openly declare that their "system of collective security in asia" "can best replace" the asian military blocs rigged up by the united states. these military blocs, they say, are "in a state of chronic crisis, even paralysis," and "it is becoming more and more difficult for them to survive". therefore, they claim, it is necessary to replace these blocs of the american type with a "system" of the soviet type. in plain words, they want to replace the united states and exercise exclusive hegemony in asia, that is, to "fill the vacuum" there. but asia belongs to the asian people and there is no vacuum. asian affairs can only be decided by the asian people themselves. the soviet revisionists harbour hopes to "fill the vacuum" in asia; this is wishful thinking.

the "system of collective security in asia" has few buyers because its architects are in disrepute. thus the soviet revisionist clique has had to change its tactics. in order to play down the military character of their "system", they have in recent statements made a point of changing the word "system" to "proposal" or "idea" and emphasizing its economic aspects. besides, they have pretended to support some proposals made by asian countries, such as neutralization of southeast asia, and, by surreptitiously incorporating these into their "system", made another attempt to snare these countries into accepting it.

however, most of the asian countries have come to see the evil intent behind soviet revisionist peddling of the "system of collective security in asia" and reject it as "a trap with which the soviet union wishes to push (these) asian countries into its spheres of influence". as early as 1969 when this sinister "system" was proposed, the united nations representatives of sri lanka and burma observed that the soviet proposal, if realized, would be detrimental to asian security. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, noted in 1973 that the "system of collective security in asia" proposed by the soviet union "cannot be accepted". malaysia, indonesia and a number of other countries have rejected the soviet scheme to link neutralization of southeast asia with the "system of collective security in asia." the soviet revisionists have thus far failed to drag japan into their "system of collective security in asia". during his recent visit to india, brezhnev tried once again to sell the "system" there but the indian government has as yet made no open commitment. new zealand prime minister norman kirk, in a recent comment on the soviet proposal, said that "the policies of outside countries for asia have more often ended up causing division and confrontation than in providing solutions," and that he would like the asians to decide asian policies.

soviet revisionist gentlemen: if you are sincere in your desire to work for peace and security in asia, you can take many practical steps. you can, to begin with, withdraw your troops from mongolia and the chinese border, return the four northern islands to japan, move your warships out of the indian and pacific oceans, and give guarantees that you will carry out no more subversive activities nor interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. have you the courage to do so?

the asian people have suffered bitterly from imperialist aggression for many long years and have the common desire to safeguard peace and security on their continent. to accomplish this effectively they must unite, oppose the policies of aggression, expansion and hegemonism of the superpowers and do away with their domination.

with each passing day the asian people are awakening. the soviet revisionists' "system of collective security in asia", which is in fact a system of aggression and expansion, will end in ignominious bankruptcy. that is a certainty.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Call on Spanish Embassy to Express Condolences on Death of Spanish Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min this morning went to the spanish embassy here to express their condolences on the death of spanish premier luis carrero blanco.

premier chou en-lai sent a wreath.

present on the occasion was jaime de ojeda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the spanish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 22, 1973)

the sri lanka government trade delegation led by tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the sri lanka delegation flew into kwangchow from peking yesterday and was honoured at a banquet given by chang ken-sheng in the evening.

while in kwangchow, the delegation visited the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and went sightseeing.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Military Attache of DRVN Embassy Gives Film Reception Marking Founding Anniversary of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1973)

colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

attending the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and diplomatic officials of these two embassies here.

also on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

vietnamese documentary films were shown at the reception.

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